

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY



133 891

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

The
Messages and Proclamations
OF THE
Governors
OF THE
STATE *of* MISSOURI



COMPILED AND EDITED BY
SARAH GUITAR
and
FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, A. M.
SECRETARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

VOLUME XII

Published by
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

1930

**COPYRIGHT 1930 BY
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI**

P R E F A C E

This volume of "The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri" includes the messages and proclamations of Governors Arthur M. Hyde (1921-1925), and Samuel A. Baker (1925-1929).

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER.

Columbia, 1930.

CONTENTS—VOLUME XII

GOVERNOR ARTHUR MASTICK HYDE

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, <i>By Frank E. Atwood</i>	3
INAUGURAL ADDRESS	6
FIRST EXTRA SESSION MESSAGE	19
SECOND EXTRA SESSION MESSAGE	27
FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE	31
SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE	52
VETO MESSAGES	
To the House of Representatives	59
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	60
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	60
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	61
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	62
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	62
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	63
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	64
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	65
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	66
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	66
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	67
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	68
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	68
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	69
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	72
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	72
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	73
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	74
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	76
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	77
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	78
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	78
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	78
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	79
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	80
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	81
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	85
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	86
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	87
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	88
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	89
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	90
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	91

VETO MESSAGES—<i>Continued</i>		Page
To the Senate		92
To the Senate		93
To the Senate		94
To the Senate		94
To the Senate		95
To the Senate		100
To the Senate		101
To the Senate		105
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		106
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		107
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		108
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		109
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		111
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		111
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		112
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		113
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		114
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		115
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		116
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		117
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		118
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		119
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		120
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		121
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		122
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		123
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		124
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		125
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		125
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		126
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		130
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		131
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		132
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		133
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		133
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		134
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		137
SPECIAL MESSAGES		
To the Senate		139
To the Senate		139
To the Senate		140
To the Senate		140
To the Senate		141
To the Senate		141
To the Senate		142
To the Senate		142
To the Senate		143
To the General Assembly		144

SPECIAL MESSAGES—<i>Continued</i>	Page
To the Senate	164
To the Senate	165
To the Senate	165
To the Senate	166
To the Senate	166
To the Senate	167
To the Senate	168
To the Senate	168
To the Senate	169
To the Senate	169
To the Senate	170
To the Senate	170
To the Senate	171
To the Senate	172
To the House of Representatives	173
To the House of Representatives	174
To the Senate	174
To the Secretary of State	178
To the Senate	179
To the Senate	180
To the Senate	185
To the Senate	186
To the Senate	187
To the Senate	187
To the Senate	188
To the Senate	189
To the Senate	190
To the Senate	191
To the Senate	191
To the Senate	192
To the Senate	194
To the Senate	194
To the Senate	195
To the Senate	195
To the Senate	196
To the Senate	207
To the Senate	207
To the Senate	208
To the Senate	209
To the Senate	209
To the Senate	211
To the Senate	211
To the Senate	212
To the Senate	213
To the Senate	214
To the Senate	215
To the Senate	215
To the Senate	221
To the Senate	221

SPECIAL MESSAGES— <i>Continued</i>	Page
To the Senate	222
To the Senate	223
To the Senate	223
To the Senate	224
To the Senate	224
To the Senate	225
To the Senate	226
To the Senate	226
To the Senate	227
To the House of Representatives	234
 PROCLAMATIONS	
Calling an Extra Session of the General Assembly	236
Calling an Extra Session of the General Assembly	237
 MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRITS OF ELECTION	
April 16, 1921	240
April 16, 1921	240
April 26, 1921	240
May 11, 1921	240
May 20, 1921	241
May 27, 1921	241
May 27, 1921	241
May 28, 1921	241
May 31, 1921	241
June 2, 1921	242
June 3, 1921	242
June 8, 1921	242
June 10, 1921	242
June 18, 1921	242
June 25, 1921	243
August 6, 1921	243
August 13, 1921	243
August 18, 1921	243
September 2, 1921	243
September 10, 1921	244
September 26, 1921	244
September 30, 1921	244
October 3, 1921	244
October 13, 1921	244
October 14, 1921	245
October 22, 1921	245
October 24, 1921	245
October 28, 1921	245
November 15, 1921	245
November 19, 1921	246
November 28, 1921	246
December 17, 1921	246

MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRIT OF ELECTIONS— <i>Cont.</i>	Page
January 16, 1922	246
January 18, 1922	247
January 25, 1922	247
February 1, 1922	247
February 11, 1922	247
March 4, 1922	247
March 8, 1922	248
March 15, 1922	248
March 18, 1922	248
April 5, 1922	248
April 6, 1922	248
April 13, 1922	249
May 19, 1922	249
May 19, 1922	249
June 16, 1922	249
July 14, 1922	249
August 16, 1922	250
August 31, 1922	250
September 7, 1922	250
September 16, 1922	250
September 29, 1922	250
October 26, 1922	251
October 26, 1922	251
October 26, 1922	251
November 9, 1922	251
November 17, 1922	251
November 25, 1922	252
December 13, 1922	252
January 13, 1923	252
January 15, 1923	252
January 19, 1923	252
March 26, 1923	253
April 26, 1923	253
May 22, 1923	253
June 1, 1923	253
June 28, 1923	253
July 2, 1923	254
July 25, 1923	254
August 6, 1923	254
August 16, 1923	254
August 17, 1923	254
August 20, 1923	255
October 10, 1923	255
October 22, 1923	255
November 17, 1923	255
December 10, 1923	255
January 9, 1924	256
February 4, 1924	256
February 13, 1924	256

MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND UNITS OF ELECTIONS—Continued

	Page
March 17, 1924	256
March 20, 1924	256
April 15, 1924	257
April 22, 1924	257
May 6, 1924	257
May 6, 1924	257
June 4, 1924	257
August 14, 1924	258
October 4, 1924	258
October 9, 1924	258
October 10, 1924	258
October 13, 1924	258
November 1, 1924	259
November 10, 1924	259
November 24, 1924	259
December 8, 1924	259
December 23, 1924	260
January 7, 1925	260

GOVERNOR SAMUEL AARON BAKER

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, <i>By Eugene Fair</i>	263
INAUGURAL ADDRESS	268
FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE	280
SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE	292

VETO MESSAGES

To the House of Representatives	311
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	312
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	312
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	313
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	313
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	314
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	314
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	315
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	315
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	316
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	317
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	319
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	320
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	320
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	321
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	321
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	322
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	322
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	323
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	324
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State	325

VETO MESSAGES—<i>Continued</i>		Page
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		326
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		326
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		327
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		327
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		328
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		331
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		332
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		335
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		339
To the House of Representatives		339
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		340
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		340
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		341
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		343
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		344
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		345
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		346
Veto Recorded with the Secretary of State		346
SPECIAL MESSAGES		
To the Senate		347
To the Senate		348
To the Senate		348
To the Senate		349
To the Senate		349
To the Senate		349
To the Senate		349
To the Senate		350
To the Senate		350
To the Senate		351
To the Senate		351
To the Senate		352
To the Senate		352
To the Senate		353
To the Senate		353
To the Senate		354
To the Senate		354
To the Senate		355
To the Senate		355
To the Senate		356
To the Senate		356
To the Senate		357
To the Senate		357
To the Senate		358
To the Senate		359
To the Senate		359
To the Senate		360
To the Senate		361
To the Senate		361
To the Senate		362

SPECIAL MESSAGES—<i>Continued</i>	Page
To the Senate	362
To the Senate	363
To the Senate	363
To the Senate	364
To the Senate	364
To the Senate	365
To the Senate	365
To the Senate	366
To the Senate	366
To the Senate	367
To the Senate	367
To the Senate	368
To the Senate	368
To the Senate	369
To the Senate	370
To the Senate	370
To the Senate	371
To the Senate	371
To the Senate	372
To the House of Representatives	372
To the Senate	373
To the Senate	382
To the Senate	382
To the Senate	383
To the Senate	383
To the Senate	384
To the Senate	384
To the Senate	385
To the General Assembly	385
To the Senate	394
To the Senate	394
To the Senate	395
To the Senate	395
To the Senate	396
To the Senate	396
To the Senate	396
To the Senate	397
To the Senate	397
To the Senate	398
To the Senate	398
To the House of Representatives	399
To the Senate	399
To the Senate	400
To the Senate	401
To the Senate	401
To the Senate	406
To the General Assembly	407

	Page
MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRITS OF ELECTION	
March 19, 1925	431
March 20, 1925	431
March 30, 1925	431
April 18, 1925	431
August 21, 1925	432
August 27, 1925	432
September 21, 1925	432
October 23, 1925	432
October 23, 1925	432
November 9, 1925	433
January 30, 1926	433
February 5, 1926	433
March 5, 1926	433
March 16, 1926	433
March 24, 1926	434
May 22, 1926	434
September 8, 1926	434
November 9, 1926	434
November 16, 1926	434
March 29, 1927	435
May 12, 1927	435
June 9, 1927	435
June 23, 1927	435
July 13, 1927	436
August 31, 1927	436
November 3, 1927	436
November 9, 1927	436
November 30, 1927	436
April 2, 1928	437
July 3, 1928	437
August 29, 1928	437
November 14, 1928	437
November 28, 1928	438
January 3, 1929	438

GOVERNOR ARTHUR MASTICK HYDE



ARTHUR MASTICK HYDE

Governor 1921-1925

ARTHUR MASTICK HYDE

BY

FRANK E. ATWOOD

Three times a president of the United States has chosen his secretary of agriculture from Missouri. In the arresting personality of the present secretary it is not difficult to recognize Missouri's thirty-fifth governor, Arthur M. Hyde. The characteristics that give value and distinction to his most recent public service also run like the lines of a watermark through his messages and proclamations as governor. The publication of these documents by The State Historical Society of Missouri naturally suggests a statement of their background and sequence and some biographical data concerning the author.

Arthur Mastick Hyde, second son of Ira B. and Caroline E. (Mastick) Hyde, was born at Princeton, Missouri, July 12, 1877. Ira B. Hyde was descended from the Connecticut branch of the Hyde family that came to America from England in 1633-36. His father was Frederick Hyde, a farmer near Guilford, New York. In company with a brother he left the farm at an early age. The two walked to Oberlin, Ohio, where by careful use of rather limited means they attended school for a brief period. While then in Ohio Ira Hyde met Caroline Mastick. After studying law in an office at Cleveland he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he enlisted in the Union army, but instead of being sent south during the Civil war he was sent west to help control the Indians. After the war ended he practiced law for a year and a half at Washington, D. C., and in 1867 settled at Princeton, Missouri, where he subsequently represented his district in Congress, practiced law and continued to reside until his death in 1926. The Masticks were also Ohio people who came there from New York. Benjamin, father of Caroline Mastick, settled about ten miles out of Cleveland

at Rocky River. There is a legend that the family name originated with two Scotch brothers who were impressed by the British during the war of 1812, but slipped overboard when near this country and swam to shore, thereafter taking the name of Mastick, the similarity of which to the name of Mystic river from whence they came was to them a constant reminder of their nativity.

Arthur Hyde first attended an elementary school maintained by private subscription at Princeton. In 1887 the family moved to Pomona, California, and the following year returned to Princeton. The mother was then in failing health and during her illness in the fall of 1888, Arthur and his older brother Ben were sent to Rocky River, Ohio, to live with her sisters, and there they continued to reside after her death in 1889 until 1891. These years were spent on the farm. In 1891-92 the boys returned to Princeton where they attended the public school. After finishing the second year in high school Arthur attended an academy at Oberlin, Ohio, for two years, then the University of Michigan for four years. Thereafter he completed the law course of the University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar in 1900. His father and he at once formed a partnership for the practice of law which continued until the son moved from Princeton some fifteen years later. A Republican in politics he became devoted to the personality and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt and in the schism of 1912 unhesitatingly followed his standard, accepting the nomination for attorney-general from the Progressive party without hope of election or personal gain. In that campaign, however, his capacity to experience and ability to express deep convictions on the fundamentals of government made a distinct, state-wide impression. In 1915 with his wife, formerly Miss Hortense Cullers, and their daughter, Caroline Cullers, he moved to Trenton, county seat of the adjoining county of Grundy. There he continued to practice law and develop an extensive automobile sales business commenced while in Princeton.

In the meanwhile his interest and influence in public affairs increased. Whenever and wherever morality, pro-

gress and good government were assailed the counter-weight of his strong individuality began to appear. Especially did his vigorous and persistent demands for clean politics within as well as between opposing parties fall upon listening ears. Announcing as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1920, he forthwith stated this service creed:

“To multiply the means of economy, rather than the sources of taxation, and to insist upon a dollar’s worth of service for every dollar’s worth of taxes; to guarantee that every man shall have one vote and only one, and that every vote shall be counted as cast; to promote the welfare of the schools of the state, and thus to insure the well-being of the people in the state; to give to all Missourians, regardless of creed, race or color, so be it only they are loyal Americans, a fair hearing and a square deal; to be unbossed, except by the oath of office and the good of the public service; in short, to put something into the government rather than to take something out—this I propose to do, and this, so far as human limitations permit, I will do.”

At the primary election he was decisively nominated. The terse, comprehensive and unequivocal program set forth in his party platform that year well reflected the high purpose, broad vision and ringing appeal of the new leader, and he was elected by an overwhelming plurality.

Upon his inauguration Governor Hyde was confronted with an extraordinary situation. For the first time since the reconstruction period all state-wide elective offices, except those of Supreme Court judges whose terms had not expired, were filled by Republicans, and both houses of the General Assembly had a Republican majority.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 10, 1921

From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1921

The men and women of Missouri have spoken. Their voice was no uncertain one. The pluralities given to the Republican party were the largest ever given to any party in the history of the State. To the party has come complete control of the Legislature. Every elective official is a Republican.

Nevertheless, there is now no cause for congratulation. Not yet is the time for exultation. Rather is it a time for self-appraisal, for recognition of our solemn duties and responsibilities. We have been called to control, not for our own gratification, either personally or as a party. We have been called to serve.

We have duties to perform, pledges to redeem, work to do. The largeness of our pluralities measures only the greatness of our opportunities and the solemnity of our duty. We have made definite pledges. They must be redeemed. We promised efficient and economical government. The people of the State have not forgotten that we did promise this. We said we would give to the voters of the State honest elections in every precinct in the State. They will not forget that we said it. We said we would give to the cities clean and efficient police administration. We cannot call ourselves honest men, if we neglect to do any essential act to accomplish this. We have pledged non-political, efficient and humanitarian control of the charitable and eleemosynary institutions of the State; a fair redistricting of the State upon a population and not a partisan basis; a better school system to give the boys and girls of Missouri a better chance in life. We shall be false to ourselves, to our party, and to our people, if we fail to do all that we humanly can do to redeem these pledges.

When we have redeemed them will be time for exultation and congratulations—not before.

CLERKS IN LEGISLATURE

It is a time of increasing financial uneasiness. The load of Federal taxation is burdensome. The already high cost of living constitutes a serious problem to every citizen. The tightening of money and credit has complicated the problem. Under such circumstances, no conscientious official can justify the unnecessary expenditure of a single dollar, or countenance for a minute either waste or extravagance.

It is not a time for experiment in financial or governmental functions. The spirit of the times calls, not for the new and the untried, but for a return to principles that are old and proven by experience. Economy, efficiency, devotion to the public service—these are the virtues which the public demands and is entitled to demand of us.

I have been much gratified at the clearly expressed intention of members of both branches of the Legislature to hold down clerkships to the necessary minimum, and to curtail expenditures to the lowest figure consistent with the public service. There is no member of either house who is not serving at a personal financial loss, and it is deeply to be regretted that the people did not approve amendment No. 1, giving Senators and Representatives remuneration more nearly adequate. There should be, however, no resentment, and I hope both Senate and House will carry out their expressed policy of retrenchment and economy. To do so will inspire public confidence and set an honorable record of service for the 51st General Assembly which will stand as a model for succeeding sessions.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSOLIDATION

In harmony with the expressed policy of the Legislature for economy, and in line with the platform declarations of both parties for economy, efficiency and budgetary control, I recommend the reorganization of the various appointive

administrative departments and their consolidation under as few responsible heads as is practicable. Such consolidation will prevent overlapping of work, systematize the state's activities, enable the head of the executive department to call into consultation the heads of the various departments as a cabinet, and place the executive in position to demand efficiency and enforce economy.

At the time our constitution was adopted, the prevailing political philosophy demanded decentralization of control. It was held that this would result in a better and broader democracy. Consequently, by constitutional provision, the Executive Department was broken up into six elective officers (Auditor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Schools). Each of these officers was elected by the people. Over none of them has the Governor any control whatever.

Whether this constitutional breaking up of the executive department is desirable or not we must leave to a Constitutional Convention to decide. For present purposes, it is important only to note that the Executive Department is still further broken up by legislative enactments which have created numerous officers, boards and commissions to transact the details of the Executive Department. The personnel of these various offices is generally appointed by the Governor, but his power to demand accountability, or enforce economy, usually passes from his hands, for practical purposes, with the appointment.

All of this has been done in the name of democracy, and to prevent centralization of control. The process has defeated its own purpose.

1. It has subdivided the Executive Department with the Governor, the nominal head, to bear the responsibility before the public, but with the real responsibility impossible to fix.

2. It has aided the development of the "invisible government," and the boss system, which is the very object the decentralization sought to prevent.

3. The Executive Department cannot be coordinated nor made efficient, under it.

4. It is conducive to waste and extravagance.

BOARDS

The consolidation can be made to group most of the departments of administration, except those created by the Constitution.

In every case I recommend that the activities of each department be put under the charge of one man to be called a Comptroller. Boards are valuable in an advisory, investigative or ordinance capacity, but the board system of administration is in my judgment, a failure. Boards are unfit for effective executive or administrative work. They tend toward delay, inefficiency and shifting of responsibility. Even when unpaid, or paid only a nominal salary boards are expensive. I therefore favor a replacement of all executive boards with a single responsible individual.

There exist, however, in the State several boards which are provided for in the Constitution. These are the Board of Curators of the State University, the State Board of Equalization, and the Board of Education; while the State Board of Agriculture was created ten years before the adoption of the State Constitution. They must be left with the power given them by the Constitution.

The heads of each of the several consolidated departments should serve only at the pleasure of the Governor, and their term should be made to end with his. During the period of his office they should be made easily removable. Their salaries should be made commensurate with the responsibility imposed, having regard to the salaries of men in civil life of similar qualifications and ability.

The claim may be made that it would be better for Missouri to appoint a commission of experts, finance it, and give the commission time in which to make a survey of the state activities, in order that a closer study of the individual needs of Missouri may be made. This does not seem to be

MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF

necessary. It would cause a delay of at least two years and an expense of from twenty-five thousand dollars to forty thousand dollars.

The results of the studies made by the expert commissions of other states are available. The activities of Missouri are not widely different from the activities of other states, and in my judgment it is better to pass the consolidation bills at this session of the Legislature leaving the efficiency commission to make technical study of departmental duties and organization during the next two years. Their study and recommendation will be available to the Legislature two years hence, and such amendments or changes in the plans as experience may show to be necessary, can then be made.

In final analysis, the question is whether the Executive Department shall be responsible for efficiency and economy to the Governor and through him to the people. There can be neither efficiency, economy nor responsibility in a system in which both control and responsibility are dissipated. For this reason, the various state activities should be consolidated, coordinated and made responsive.

The plan proposed is not a new one. The states of Illinois, Idaho, Nebraska and Massachusetts already have adopted similar consolidations. Oregon, Delaware, California, and New York have plans pending, while New Jersey, Minnesota, Iowa and Ohio have appointed commissions to study the subject. The plan proposed is modeled closely along the lines upon which the cabinet system of the Federal Government has operated since its inception.

We do not contemplate the creation of new official positions in connection with any existing department. As to these departments, it is confidently expected that a large number can be eliminated through co-ordination and efficiency methods. In order to make the cabinet system effective, and of the greatest value, there should be set up a department, preferably attached directly to the Governor's office, with sufficient aides to take over the work of the Tax Commission, to act as an agency of inspection and examina-

tion, and to recommend changes in the interest of economy and efficiency.

ELECTIONS

The fundamental right of a self-governing people is the right to vote. The vote is not alone audible voice of the people in the affairs of their own government; it is also the sole bulwark which protects every other right which a free man has or may hope to have.

The right to vote can only be exercised through the ballot box and at lawfully constituted elections. If the ballot be by any unlawful means denied to some, or if multiple ballots be by any means assured to others; or if, by any manner, elections be corrupted, then a blow has been struck at the very foundation of this government, and all that America means has been violated.

To say that every qualified voter should have one vote, and only one; and that every vote shall be counted as cast, is to state a basic fundamental of Americanism, which is founded upon justice, equity and right. It would seem that any attempt to abridge or corrupt an honest ballot would bring instant and complete condemnation from every honest American.

Nevertheless, it is a fact, unfortunately all too well authenticated, that in some of the precincts of Missouri elections have, by various means, been corrupted or stolen. That the condition exists, none can successfully deny; that it must be speedily and effectively remedied, all of us must at once agree.

It is no doubt true, that weak officials either by open connivance, or by equally culpable passive dereliction in duty, can and have corrupted the operation of good laws, and that strong officials can make a bad law workable and serviceable to some degree. Let us join in seeking the happy condition of good officials armed with good laws for the protection and guaranty of the right to vote, an American's most precious possession. I urge the enactment

of new laws and amendments to old laws which will safeguard the ballot, guarantee an honest ballot box, and punish offenders against the election laws.

To this end, I recommend such changes in the law as will—

- (1) Permit the use of the so-called blanket ballot.
- (2) Permit the appointment of judges and clerks from any other ward or precinct within a county or city, whenever suitable persons cannot be found residing in the precinct in question.
- (3) Require the creation of new precincts whenever the number of qualified voters in any precinct exceeds 500.
- (4) Require, when names upon the registration lists are challenged and duly notified that the person challenged may be cited to personally appear before the election commissioners. Failure to so appear should make it mandatory that such person's name be stricken off the registration lists.
- (5) Provide that, for purpose of identification, a voter presenting himself, be required to sign his name and such signature compared with the signature on the original registration list.
- (6) Permit the opening of the ballot boxes in all elections and provide a speedy method of determining contests.
- (7) Consolidate and apply the same laws to all cities over 75,000.
- (8) Put teeth in the primary law.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION

One of the most important and far reaching matters to come before this session is the question of school legislation. I regret that the standing of Missouri among the states of the Union in educational matters is not such as to give us cause for pride. I am sure that this Legislature is anxious to change this condition, and to provide, so far as it may, the necessary solution of the problem presented.

In considering legislation great weight should be given to the testimony and recommendations of the teachers and educational leaders of this State, but it should never be forgotten that education is not solely a teachers' problem. The problem of successful schools must be approached from the viewpoint of the citizen who provides the taxes and sends the children to the schools. The object of the school system is to afford to every child an opportunity for the best possible education and therefore the best possible opportunity in life.

We must be and are interested in the State University, the State Normal Schools, and in higher education. We must not fail to be just to the teachers, but we must not forget that the greatest good that can be accomplished must be accomplished in those schools attended by the largest number of pupils. I hope that your attention will be given to primary, grade and high schools, and that legislation will be enacted which will make it possible for the development of consolidated schools in the rural districts. The cities of the State, due to their large taxable wealth, and to the development of their community interests, have been able in the past to develop schools of which the state can be and is proud. In the cities the situation is not so pressing as in the rural districts, but since we are all, whether of city or country, of whatsoever creed or class, inextricably bound up together in the same bundle, the problem of better schools is of equally great importance to us all.

I hope that you will not overlook provisions that will afford to the colored citizens of Missouri an opportunity for the education of their children. It is a matter to be regretted that there are a great many communities in Missouri where colored children are denied proper educational facilities. This is a condition which I think you will all agree with me, should be speedily remedied.

IMMIGRATION

The decline in rural population is a fact which must give serious concern to all who are interested in the State of

Missouri. Doubtless it is true that better roads, better schools, a development of community centers and other measures designed to increase the advantages and attractions of farm life will do more than anything else to stop the trend away from the farm. Doubtless it is also true that the development of agricultural machinery has so increased the possible acreage one man can successfully cultivate that this development has tended to the consolidation of farm holdings.

Nevertheless there is little trend to the farm and there is a large area of Missouri soil which lies idle for want of hands to work it.

The advantages of Missouri for dairying should be brought to the attention of dairy communities such as exist in Wisconsin and Illinois. Missouri's advantages for raising cotton should be brought to the notice of that part of the south which is particularly interested in this staple. Similarly as to the horticultural, poultry and the other opportunities which are offered by the State. Much valuable work in stimulating development of our agricultural possibilities and in attracting to Missouri desirable citizens can be done at moderate cost, by co-ordinating through an immigration bureau the efforts of individuals, commercial bodies and farm organizations. I therefore recommend the enlargement of the present law relating to the Immigration Bureau with reasonable appropriation to give it effect. This branch of the State's activities should be attached to the consolidated Department of Agriculture.

The development of the resources of the State is of immense importance. Deposits of valuable clays, of coal, of lead and zinc are already well known, and partially developed. Other deposits of equal value probably exist. There are great possibilities for water power. The geological survey of the state, already started, should be fully completed, and its results made available to all business interests.

The state should maintain a sympathetic attitude toward the improvement of waterway transportation. The same attitude should be maintained toward the extension

and betterment of other practicable transportation facilities, whether by air, water, or land.

REDISTRICTING

One of the important things which the people look confidently to us to do, is to redistrict the state. This must be done fairly, having regard to contiguity of the counties and compactness of the district. The population of each district must be made as nearly equal as is possible.

I am sure the members of the Legislature would be unwilling to submit to a redistricting which would be as grossly unfair as the one under which the State has suffered for the last twenty years. I hold personally to the opinion that the welfare of the State will be best served by having the two great parties placed in such competition as will make the merit of their service the deciding factor in elections, and that any party which can depend upon an unfair gerrymander or a corrupt election, has lost its incentive to public service.

I hope the Legislature will approach this problem and work out such a redistricting bill as will compel confidence in its fairness.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

A compensation law was passed by the 50th General Assembly, submitted to referendum and lost at the last election. Probably the main reason for its losing at the general election was the fact that the law required amendment in numerous particulars. Even before the vote was taken, the Employers' Association and the American Federation of Labor in Missouri had agreed upon the amendments to be made. I recommend that a new law, embodying the agreed amendments be enacted.

This form of legislation has proven of great value and has steadily won its way in popular approval. The first general state compensation law was enacted in 1911. Today there are only six states in the Union, which have no

workmen's compensation law, viz: Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

POLICE LAWS

I recommend that, except as to the numbers and the department organization of the police forces, the same police laws be made applicable to all cities over 75,000, and that the number of commissioners, appointed by the Governor, be reduced to two, who with the Mayor of the City, acting ex officio and without salary, shall constitute the board.

The commissioners should be subject to removal at any time and for any reason satisfactory to the Governor. They should be paid reasonable salaries.

ROAD LEGISLATION

The road legislation to be enacted by this Legislature is of great and far-reaching consequence. It is highly desirable that all proposed measures be carefully analyzed, and fully considered. The interest in the subject is so great and so widely spread, and a proper legislative foundation so essential to the success of the road program, all of the individuals, associations and organizations desiring to be heard should be accorded every opportunity, and their recommendations fully considered. Every member of the Legislature ought to have, and no doubt desires to have, full information upon every angle of the problem before voting upon it.

To give full and complete hearings to all upon the road legislation, and at the same time so consider and enact proper legislation upon the other important subjects pending, would seem to be well nigh impossible.

To attempt all of these at the same time might possibly result in some ill-considered and hasty work. I therefore recommend that other measures be speeded up and road legislation be deferred until later on the calendar or to a special session, to be called immediately upon the adjournment of this one. The attention of the Legislature can

thus be focused upon the one subject, road legislation, with the result of a better considered and more practicable enactment.

On road projects already authorized and under way, construction should be speeded up to the extent that it can be done. This will serve the double purpose of sooner obtaining these roads, and of affording to many laboring men, now unfortunately short of work, a needed opportunity to make their labor gainful to themselves and to the service to the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

It is impossible for this Legislature to make, or even to discuss, all the changes in our Constitutional structure that seem desirable, and I therefore favor carrying into immediate effect the amendment recently adopted to the Constitution for a New Constitutional Convention.

For us all, this is a serious, not an exultant hour. For me particularly this is true. In assuming the burdens of the great office of Governor, I am mindful of the public pledges I have made; of the oath I have taken; of the high expectations of the people. Not in the power of any man alone does it lie to fulfill those expectations. Any reasonable difference between us as to method can be readily adjusted. Difference as to purpose in fulfilling the mandate received cannot be considered. From those of you who have made the same pledges, whether from personal or party conviction, I feel that I am entitled to requisition assistance and to demand co-operation. In the service of the state those of you who are of opposite political faith will not withhold your assistance.

For us all, too, the fulfillment of our duties will probably mean gruelling work and personal sacrifice. None of us shrink for that reason from the work. He has never served who does not know that service means sacrifice. We are after all but instruments—instruments to be dulled or broken in the service.

The rewards of service are commensurate to the sacrifice. To have helped to make a little higher and holier the civilization of our own day; to have helped make the lot of life of the next generation a little better than this one; these are the rewards of service—and as the embers at the end of life glow golden before expiring, so shall the recollection of service be golden down to the last sunset for him who serves. Let us therefore go forward with the light of the hope and the vision we have, firm to keep the faith to the end.

[ARTHUR M. HYDE.]

FIRST EXTRA SESSION MESSAGE

JUNE 22, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1921-1924

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

Three months ago, amid the plaudits of the State, the regular session of this assembly adjourned. That session had enacted into law a constructive program. You laid broad and deep foundations for a better school system. You provided a method of workmen's compensation both just and fair. You fulfilled the campaign pledges to make possible an efficient and economical administration of the state's business. Your labors were widely acclaimed as the greatest session ever held in the history of the state.

Today the program you enacted is held up. The foundation you laid for better service to the state, for greater economy in administration must lie unused for two years. We are denied the right to build upon it. The people are denied the benefits of the savings that would have inevitably resulted from that program. The referendum has paralyzed progress in Missouri for two years.

This situation is monstrous without parallel. Never before has such a vicious assault upon representative government been made. Seventy thousand people have defied the results of an election in which 1,300,000 voters participated. The fact that the referendum would plunge the state government into chaos did not stop them. They coolly calculated, and then launched the blow, regardless of consequences.

For what reason? Leave out of account the county unit bill. Some men prefer that their own and their neighbor's children should be denied educational advancement. Some men probably prefer ignorance over light. Leave out

of account the workmen's compensation bill and the medical college bill. Men might legitimately differ upon the principle or the effect of these bills. But for what good reason could a referendum be demanded upon the consolidation bills and the budget bill.

There can be but one answer. The Agriculture bill made no change in the operation of any substantive law. No rights of the people were involved. The agriculture bill merely took an odd lot of related activities, which had been carried on for separate departments, and grouped their administration under one department. It promised greater efficiency and greater economy. Its only defense was that it abolished a lot of jobs.

The same is true of every other consolidation bill. They abolished or made possible the abolishment of useless jobs. Immediately the holders of those jobs assessed every employe of their department, joined hands with the Democratic spoils organization, and by a campaign of gross misrepresentation, as malicious as it was false, obtained the referendum petitions.

The initiative referendum promised originally to give the people more responsive government. They have failed of that object. Their history is one of use by special interests to promote special advantage and they have been almost continuously the enemy of good government. The recent vicious attack is an example of the misuse of the referendum at its worst. That the referendum of these bills is due to prejudice, partisanship, wilful and studied misrepresentation, admits of no doubt; that it was intended solely to save the jobs of certain politicians is only scantly camouflaged. Nevertheless, the most sinister thing is that such referendum is a direct challenge to representative government. If the referendum can continue to be used for such purpose, then there is no validity in any act of the legislature. All legislation must in the end be passed upon directly by the people; and that is socialism, not representative government.

For these reasons I am submitting to you the subject of the initiative and referendum of submitting to the voters the repeal, modification or amendment of section 57 of article 4 of the Constitution of Missouri, providing for the initiative and referendum, and also the subject of amending or changing the statutes governing the initiative and referendum, to make the circulation of such petitions more difficult.

The judicial bill has been denounced as a partisan measure. The fact is that the judicial districts of Missouri, outside St. Louis and Kansas City heretofore numbered 36 and that 29 of them were democratic while they varied in population from 33,000 to 96,000, and in area from one to six counties. In 1916 there were 36 districts of which 28 were Democratic; in 1912 there were 34 districts of which 26 were Democratic. The judicial redistricting bill left 16 districts out of 32 Democratic. I cite these figures to show that if there were any partisanship in our judicial system it was wilfully put there and maintained there by our predecessors, and that the judicial bill which has been referred was merely an act of simple justice politically as well as of economy financially.

The referendum of the judicial bill has created absolute chaos in the judicial system of the state. While we might perhaps say that such referendum was brought about by blind partisanship and leave the matter where it stands, yet we would not be justified as a matter of state service in permitting partisanship to wreck the judicial system of the state. We can mitigate the condition and we ought to do it. I, therefore, submit to this session the question of revising the judicial districts of the state, fixing the times for the term of court, and abolishing such courts or districts as may be deemed necessary.

The referendum of the public welfare bill has left that department in a chaotic condition. As the matter now stands, there are certain duties provided by statute with reference to the inspection of hotels, but there is no agency now in existence to carry out those duties. Either the hotel

inspection law must be absolutely abolished or some machinery set up by this session to perform the duties created by the law. In addition to this consideration, it should be noted that four departments—beverage, food and drug, oil and hotel—were consolidated by the last session into the public welfare department. These departments were manned by those who promoted the referendum. They asked for and received appropriations as follows: Beverage, \$200,000; food and drug, \$200,000; oil, \$103,400; hotel inspection, \$29,100; a total for the four separate departments of \$532,500. The welfare bill, which you passed and which was to take over the duties of all four of these departments, asked only for \$275,400. The public welfare bill, therefore, promised to save to the taxpayers of the state \$257,100.

The fact that some legislation must be passed with reference to hotel inspection, and the further fact that it is possible to save by this consolidation \$257,000 of the taxpayer's money, leads me to recommend that the administration of these four departments be grouped, to the end that we may not only carry on the hotel inspection, but that we may save the taxpayers more than \$250,000.

The referendum of the county unit bill has created a condition which is intolerable. Unless something is done to correct this condition, it will be impossible to build a schoolhouse or to make any progress in the school administration in Missouri for the next two years. This may be the condition sought by those who have brought about the referendum, but the people of this state and the majority of the members of this Legislature desire genuine progress in the matter of schools, and I, therefore, submit to this Legislature the subjects of schools, education, and the administration of schools for such action as you may deem fit to take to correct the evils of the existing condition.

The referendum of the budget bill is a piece of blind spoilsmanship without parallel. The jobholders would not only protect their precious jobs at an expense to the state of over \$600,000, but they would also be free to continue their

offices and spend the state's money without supervision or hindrance. The budget bill provided supervision of state expenditure which was intolerable to the job-holders, and therefore the budget bill has been referred. The fact that the Democratic state platform, as well as the Republican, promised budgetary legislation, was no hindrance to them.

I do not recommend the passage of another budget bill. Let that matter stand where it is. The State Tax Commission, however, the duties of which were to have been performed by the budget commissioner, stands without any funds to carry on its work. It should be given sufficient funds to perform the duties required of it by law. I submit, therefore, the question of amending the State Tax Commission law to give it powers of supervision and investigation and an appropriation with which to carry on the work.

The subject of regulating or licensing motor vehicles, and fixing the amount and manner of collecting such registration or license fees, is probably germane to that part of the call for this session which submits the road legislation. Nevertheless, you may desire to call upon motor licenses as a means of producing a maintenance fund for the roads to be constructed and in order that there may be no doubt about it I submit this subject also.

I have already submitted in the general call for this session the subject of the reduction of taxation levies made by the General Assembly.

The income tax has produced more revenue than we expected. The corporation franchise tax has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States and is now considered sufficiently certain to be relied upon. In order, therefore, to avoid collecting more money than is absolutely needed, I recommend the reduction of the state tax levy on property from 10 cents to 8 cents; the reduction of the tax levy for the payment of the capitol bond issue from 2 cents to 1 cent; the repeal of the state interest fund levy; and the reduction of the rate for blind pensions from 2 cents to 1 cent.

In the case of the capitol bond issue, 1 cent will produce enough money to pay all interest on the bonds and retire the entire issue before maturity. There is, therefore, no good reason for levying a larger amount than is necessary to serve this object. There is sufficient money now in the state interest fund to pay the interest on the certificates of indebtedness for the next two years, and no levy is necessary for that purpose as to the levy for blind pensions; this was fixed by the Legislature at 2 cents. The Legislature, however, appropriated \$750,000 for the payment of these pensions. Two cents would produce during the next two years something over \$1,800,000. Since \$750,000 is the gross amount of your appropriation for the blind pensions, it would be impossible to use this money. If the rate is reduced to 1 cent the pensions can be paid to the extent of your appropriation as fully as would have been possible at the rate of 2 cents.

I also submit the question of modifying the rate of state inheritance tax and the income tax.

I have the honor also to submit for the action of the special session, in addition to the subjects included in the call and heretofore mentioned, the following subjects:

1. The subject of providing laws and regulations governing the special elections to be held in August, 1921.
2. The subject of reducing the rate of the inheritance tax.
3. The subject of appropriations.
4. The subject of specifying the salaries of the members of the Board of Permanent Seat of Government.
5. The subject of giving the right of eminent domain to state institutions and state departments.
6. The subject of warehouse regulations, grain inspection and weighing, and providing salaries for officials engaged therein.
7. The subject of limiting the salaries or compensation permitted by law to assessors and collectors.
8. The subject of lynching, and providing the means for the prevention thereof and punishment therefor.

9. The subject of amending section 1510, article 16, page 12, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, so as to make it unnecessary to publish the docket of appellate courts in newspapers in the county in which said court is held.

10. The subject of providing laws and regulations covering paving in cities.

11. The subject of consolidating the offices of circuit attorney and prosecuting attorney in cities of five hundred thousand or over.

12. The subject of amending section 6704, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, covering the selection of juries in cities of five hundred thousand or over so as to include also cities of three hundred thousand or over.

13. The subject of limiting the amount of taxes collectible by the city council of Kansas City and the county court of Jackson county.

14. The subject of amending the law to accord with the constitutional amendment granting Kansas City the right to a new charter.

15. The subject of Lincoln Institute and of amending the law creating Lincoln University.

16. The subject of amending the resolution passed by the last session prescribing the qualifications of voters to limit qualified voters to those over the age of 21 years.

17. I have been petitioned by representatives of both St. Louis and Kansas City to submit to you the question of regulating rentals in those cities.

In my judgment, the causes of high rentals are mainly these: First, shortage of housing facilities; and, second, the inevitable high prices during and following the war. The only cure for the first is increase in housing, the second will adjust itself in time.

The situation just now is no doubt complicated and aggravated by hoggishness on the part of some of the landlords. All ought not to be made to suffer on account of the few, and any legislation tending to regulate rentals or delegating the right to regulate rentals would do more harm than good if it tended also to discourage building.

There is no demand from the country to regulate rentals. I submit this subject to you without any recommendation of mine. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that the only permanent relief will be found in a building program, and the surest stimulus to building is an adequate rental.

18. The subject of revising and reforming the congressional districts of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

SECOND EXTRA SESSION MESSAGE

NOVEMBER 3, 1921

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, Second Extra Session,
pp. 1965-1967*

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, November 3, 1921

*To the House of Representatives of the Special Session of the
Fifty-first General Assembly of Missouri:*

I have called you together to consider two subjects which I accordingly herewith submit.

First: Legislation to provide for the payment of the bonus to soldiers and sailors in accordance with the constitutional amendment submitted to the people by Senate joint and concurrent resolution No. 9 and passed by the vote of the people August, 1921.

Second: An amendment to Senate bill No. 16 passed at your special session authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of sixty million dollars of the State of Missouri so as to permit the issuance of said bonds so authorized at a date or dates earlier than the date limited in said Senate bill No. 16.

Under the provisions of the last named bill the earliest possible date which bonds could be issued or road work commenced under the state system is March 1, 1923. This is more than sixteen months off. There is no reason why the commencement of the state's road program should not be begun earlier. The entire summer and fall of the year 1922 will be lost so far as the state highway system is concerned, unless the date for issuing said bonds is set forward. The people of the state have authorized the issuance [of] sixty million dollars of road bonds and they desire the work of building bridges and roads commenced as early as possible consistent with economical and efficient expenditure of the money. This work can commence early in 1922 if the

Legislature will authorize the issuance of the bonds at a sufficiently earlier date.

For another reason, the commencement of the road work as early as possible is highly desirable. There exists in the United States, and in the State of Missouri as well, a condition of unemployment, which is giving our people grave concern. No methods of alleviating unemployment, which is within the state's reach, could possibly be more effective than the opening of the road program.

The road bill which you passed at your special session provides that "the construction shall begin as early as possible and practicable at the same time in each of the several counties," the commencement of such road work will therefore assist materially in furnishing employment in every corner of the state. The bill also provides that preference shall be given, "other conditions being equal, to honorably, discharged soldiers, sailors and marines." The early commencement of the road work will go far to relieve such unemployment as may exist among those to whom the state stands indebted for services rendered in time of war.

Another consideration should be taken into account. Of all the various vocations the farmer has suffered most from past war conditions. Road building in each county will afford work for idle teams of the farmer and ameliorate to some extent the depressed conditions with which he is surrounded. Nothing could go further toward improving business and industrial conditions generally than improvement in the farmers situation to which the road program will contribute in no small degree.

There is another consideration which should impel us in making the road money available at an earlier date. The Federal government has already passed a road bill under which two and one-half million dollars will be available for Missouri. This money must be matched. There is also the possibility that in an effort to relieve the unemployment situation materially the Federal government will take further steps in the construction of roads and the State of Missouri

should be put in a position to match any money for road building that the Federal government may offer.

I am advised that the issuance of road bonds was postponed until 1923 by the Legislature because of the condition of the bond market, and because they were advised that the road money available has been so completely appropriated as to leave nothing available to pay interest on the bonds. The bond market is now, fortunately, very much better than it was at the time of your special session, and will no doubt continue to improve. Due to the new automobile law, there will be sufficient funds available in the road fund to pay the interest. Much can be accomplished by commencing the state system under the new law in 1922. There is no existing reason why the road program should be deferred.

By an overwhelming preponderance of the vote cast, the people approved the resolution of your regular session authorizing the issuance of fifteen million dollars in bonds for the payment of bonuses to soldiers and sailors of the state. Very little opposition to the bonus was exhibited at the polls. Since the session has been called there has developed some furtive opposition which manifests itself in anonymous letters opposing the bonus and opposing the session.

The State of Missouri, speaking through its people, have approved the bonus. The state has a very small public debt. As a state it is able to pay the bonuses authorized. There should be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the bill. The payment of the bonus is not a payment of a legal obligation. It is not a payment for service rendered primarily to or due to this state. The bonus is a gift. It is an expression of the gratitude; a token of the appreciation, which the people of Missouri feel for the services rendered to the nation by Missouri boys in time of war.

The people have acknowledged the weight of gratitude and appreciation which they feel. It is the duty of the Legislature and the executive officers of this state to see that the bonus shall be paid as early as possible in order to

alleviate the needs of any who may be in distress and in order as speedily as possible to put in concrete form the expression of gratitude and appreciation which the people have authorized.

It is desirable that this session be short. I have called it thus early in the hope that its labors will be completed by November eleventh. November eleventh is already a date celebrated in the annals of history. It is a day of rejoicing in the hearts of all Americans, citizens or soldiers. It would be particularly fitting and add to the joyousness of Armistice Day for the soldier if, on that date, this Legislature should complete the act which effectuates the bonus. Personally, I should feel both pleasure and honor to be able to sign the bill on that date. If, co-operating together, we could complete the legislation which effectuates the bonus, it would be a fitting testimony of appreciation which the members of this Legislature individually feel and which the people of the state have honored for the soldier and sailor of Missouri, who offered themselves in the great World War.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 4, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 20-30

Gentlemen of the Fifty-second General Assembly:

It has been widely heralded that an impassable gulf exists between this Legislature and myself. There is said to exist a natural, elemental and deep-seated animosity between us. I do not believe it. I am deeply sensible of the fact that the majority of you are not of my political party. To that extent we do differ, and we shall probably be on the hustings, in the next campaign, giving and receiving the same time-honored and lusty blows to which we have all grown accustomed.

Nevertheless we are all Americans, all Missourians, all bound by the same oath of office, and have the same duties to the people of this great State. There is none here, I hope, who does not place the banner of his country above that of his party, and none, I sincerely believe, who, as he took the oath of office, did not solemnly vow that his labors should reflect the best that is in him for the welfare of his people, his State and his nation.

It is my constitutional duty to prepare a message to this Assembly dealing with the needs and problems of the State. In doing so, I confess to some embarrassment. Would this legislature desire my recommendation for serious consideration, or merely as a basis for negative action? Would it be better to deliver a perfunctory message? Or a publicity panegyric upon the real or imaginary merits of the administration? Or would it be wise to attempt to hold this Assembly politically responsible two years hence for all the ills that may afflict us? No such course could be justified upon any consideration of the public welfare.

I have therefore prepared a plain statement of the problems and needs of the State, based upon my experience

and have made such recommendations as my judgment dictates. I put forward my recommendations with hesitation. Many of the problems of the State are difficult. There may be more than one answer to the same problem. Not all of the people of our constituencies can be pleased. The best that we can do is that which, after intelligent thought, seems right.

I know that this Assembly is competent to deal with those problems. I wish to assure you that if any recommendation I make is fraught with possible political consequences, I stand ready to share those consequences, be they good or ill.

The problem of taxation and of public economy is, and ought to be, one of first importance. Largely due to the war, taxation has assumed burdensome proportions. Clamor for the reduction of tax burdens is heard upon every side.

Before the problem can be intelligently solved, the facts must be squarely faced. The tax burden is made up of federal, state, school, county, city and special levies in special districts. Each several taxing authority or jurisdiction, in taking its necessary roll, adds to the total which must be paid by the people, and this total constitutes the tax burden.

An analysis of the tax paid to the several taxing authorities will reveal what proportion is added by the State of Missouri.

In Kansas City, the total annual per capita tax burden is \$102.92.

The federal government collects.	\$52.70	51%
The city, county and schools.	15.92	45%
The state collects.	4.30	4%
\$102.92		

In St. Louis, the distribution of the annual tax burden assuming the same federal tax per capita, is as follows:

Federal.	\$52.70	55.5%
City, schools and local.	38.20	40.0%
State.	4.30	4.5%

ANALYSIS TAX BURDENS

As to the other cities, and the strictly rural districts the figures are not available. In these the total per capita tax is much less but the percentages above given would not be radically changed. The total state revenue of the State of Missouri was, for the last two years, only \$3.90 annually. It is fair to assume that the percentage of the total annual per capita tax burden imposed by the State would average less than 6%. This percentage is so small as to be comparatively negligible.

Further light is thrown upon the tax question by considering what shoulders bear the burden. For the last two years, the sources of the revenue of the State of Missouri were as follows:

	1921	1922
Income tax.....	\$4,794,495.75	\$2,567,768.84
Corporation franchise tax	2,962,876.37	1,445,732.64
Inheritance tax.....	1,229,001.34	1,339,091.91
Property tax.....	3,328,809.13	3,279,970.00
Income from fees, interest, insurance and incorporations	2,693,667.67	2,890,105.62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$15,008,856.26	\$11,522,669.01

The total state revenue fund was therefore \$26,551,525.00, of which \$5,583,773.29 was raised from fees, interest, insurance, etc., and \$20,947,751 from direct taxes. Analyzing these figures further; 54% of the total state revenue was contributed by the income, corporation franchise, and inheritance taxpayers; 21% by fees, interest, insurance, etc., and 25% by the advalorem property taxpayers. Of the direct taxes 68% was paid by income corporation franchise and inheritance taxpayers; 32% by property taxpayers.

Three counties, St. Louis, Jackson and Buchanan, with St. Louis city, paid 87% of the income tax, practically the same percentage of the corporation franchise tax, and 42.7%

of the property tax. The average taxation per farm was \$4.18, or 2½ cents per acre. Farm lands and live stock combined paid 38% of the property tax; only 12% of the total state tax. I am a believer in the principle that those shoulders most able to carry the load should assume it. Remembering that the farmers constitute practically 40% of our population, a share of the State's past tax burden of about 12% is not unjustly large. There are only four counties in the State which do not draw back more school money than they pay in property tax to state revenue.

The purposes to which the state revenue is devoted must affect any correct estimate of its justice or necessity. During the last two years the state revenue was devoted to the following purposes:

Education:

Common and High Schools.....	\$9,105,590.96
University and Teachers' Colleges and Lin- coln Institute.....	4,678,857.58
School for blind and deaf.....	503,219.19

Total for education.....	\$14,287,667.73
Eleemosynary institutions.....	1,926,078.25
Courts, appeals and circuit, criminal costs, penal institutions, assessing and collect- ing revenue.....	3,551,049.78
	<hr/>
	\$19,764,795.76

Considering the balance in the revenue on hand two years ago, the balance now on hand, the deficiencies paid out of the old balance, and all proper charges against the new balance, the total expenditures out of the state revenue fund will be about \$24,500,000. Of this amount 58.3% went for educational purposes, 8% for eleemosynary purposes, 14.4% for courts and the machinery of the law generally. These three indispensable state services absorbed in all 80.7% of the total state expenditures. All other state expenditures combined out of revenue fund absorbed

only 19.3% of the total, or less than one-fifth of the total state tax, and only about 1% of the total tax burden.

To my mind the educational, charitable and law enforcement activities of the State ought not to be narrowed in the slightest degree. If this is correct it is not possible materially to affect the tax burden without crippling necessary state functions. If all state activities were abolished except these three indispensable ones, it would be possible only to influence 19.3% of the state tax, or about 75 cents per capita.

What are these other state activities? The Legislature, the elective departments, the appointive departments are all maintained out of this 19.3% of the state revenue. All of the agricultural, military, geological and health activities are supported out of it. And it must be remembered that the departments and activities which are supported out of this 19.3% of the state revenue, pay back into the treasury through fees earned and services performed, more money than they withdraw.

To cut down expenditures for education would be the worst of all false economy. Expenditures for common schools, high schools and the several state institutions of higher learning ought not to be stricken down. Education is next to the making and enforcement of the law, the primary duty of the State. The educational program should not be curtailed. It is the one thing upon which the State cannot afford to be parsimonious. The educational opportunities of the State should be enlarged and extended, and, in view of the increased numbers clamoring for admission to the University and State Teachers' Colleges the building program should be continued.

I hope that this Assembly will not only maintain the present high level of support accorded to these institutions but will provide, through new buildings and increased facilities, for their extension and larger service.

The county unit bill, designed to aid in the upbuilding of the rural school, was submitted to referendum and defeated by those who would have been its beneficiaries. I

do not believe judgment was passed upon its merits. Rather were deep suspicions and prejudices aroused which had little foundation.

Agriculture is the greatest industry in Missouri. It employs more people, affords investment for more money, furnishes homes to more Missourians than any other industry. In its fundamental character, and in the character of the people engaged in it, agriculture is the most intensely American industry. The greatest problem in the development of Missouri today is the problem of development of agriculture and of the rural population.

Two things are primarily necessary for agriculture, greater profits and better schools. The first is largely a national question, the last is strictly a State question.

"You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink," so runs an old, and a wise saying. You cannot compel an American citizen to accept a blessing. The county unit bill having been defeated, by referendum, would, if resubmitted, probably again meet a like fate. Nevertheless, the problem of the rural school is pressing for solution, and, if the rural boys and girls are to get a square deal in educational opportunity the solution must be found now. The farmers of this State are paying more money per capita for the education of their children than the people of the cities and towns, and getting very inferior schools.

Statutes already exist for payment by the State of a bonus limited to \$2,000 for construction of consolidated high schools, and for payment of \$25 per square mile from state funds for transportation of children to such schools. In order that a program of construction of rural high schools may be begun, I recommend that those amounts be increased substantially and that encouragement in every possible way be given for the formation of consolidated districts.

In 1921 there were in Missouri

913 districts having an enrollment of less than 15 pupils.

2,215 districts having an enrollment of 15 to 25 pupils.

3,090 districts having an enrollment of 25 to 40 pupils.

In all there were 6,218 districts enrolling 41 or less. This is 70% of all the districts.

In the matter of average attendance

756 districts had an attendance of less than 10.

1,545 districts had an attendance of 10 to 15.

3,490 districts had an attendance of 15 to 25.

2,073 districts had an attendance of 25 to 40.

In all, 7,864 districts had an attendance of less than 41 pupils. This is 90% of all the districts.

Most of these districts are much too small for economical and efficient school administration. The counties should be redistricted by commissions elected by each county into districts of not less than 50 enumerated children of school age each. If this could be done the per capita cost of rural education in the first eight grades would be materially decreased, and efficiency increased. Commend this matter to your attention.

The eleemosynary institutions of the State are rendering an indispensable service to the people, and doing so economically and efficiently. Unfortunately they are seriously overcrowded and in need of further facilities in equipment and in housing. The Colony of the Feeble-minded and Epileptic at Marshall alone has a waiting list of more than 1,000. Under the conditions of our modern complex and highly organized civilization, society is throwing off more and more of those who are mentally deranged or physically unfit to compete. There is consequently an increasingly greater need for these institutions.

They are not alone great public charities. They perform a service which is a distinct economic gain to the people of the State. Sometimes whole families are bound down by the necessities of hourly, constant attention upon some afflicted member. When the State assumes the burden of this care, it releases for productive labor the energies of the family. When you stop to consider that these institutions have this economic side as well as the humanitarian side of ministration to the unfortunate and afflicted, you will at

once realize the necessity of expanding their facilities to meet the needs of the State.

The institution at Marshall should be enlarged and means should be found, either by the establishment of another institution, or otherwise for the separation of the epileptic from the feeble-minded and insane of this and other institutions.

The law provides that the State may charge the counties an amount for board of patients up to \$5.00 at Marshall and up to \$18.00 at each of the other state hospitals. The principle of charging the county for its patients is sound because it guarantees that each case will be carefully investigated by the county authorities. This charge should be continued.

But the charge at Marshall is ridiculously low, and probably accounts for the large waiting list at that institution, instead of at all of the institutions. It also results in sending to Marshall the insane, epileptic, the feeble-minded of all classes and degrees.

The charge should be sufficient to pay board only, but the law should be amended so as to make the same charge at all institutions.

Recent disclosures in the almshouse condition in many counties have shocked the conscience of the State. The situation is admittedly bad, and if one-half of what has been said is true, it should be at once corrected. The difficulty arises, not from lack of sympathy of the people locally with their poor and infirm, as from the fact that each county has so few of them that proper attention is not attracted to their needs.

A law permitting the counties to combine their service to the poor and infirm might suffice. Yet a more sufficient answer to the situation would be found in a series of state institutions, each serving a specified group of counties. If each county be required to pay merely the cost of maintenance of its people, such institutions would add no additional burdens to the counties, and very little burden to the State.

Not yet has the State of Missouri brought its penal institutions abreast the best constructive thought of the times. There are those who believe a sentence to one of these institutions means revenge by society upon the offender against its law. There are others who believe such sentence should mean training for reform. Some are doubtless too severe; others perhaps too sentimental. Probably the better attitude lies between two viewpoints. Sentence should mean restraint and punishment to the hardened and unrepentant criminal; it should mean such training as would assist the youth and the first offender to reform.

Not all of the difficulty lies with the administration of these institutions. The law governing them should be changed. No boy over 18 years and none with long sentences for serious offenses should ever be sent to Boonville. No first offender under 25 years of age should be sent to the penitentiary. The Boonville institution should not be classed as a prison. It should be administered as purely a Boys' Training School, and should be rechristened and so managed as to give it that character. The same general principle should be applied to Chillicothe and Tipton. There should be created a new penal institution to serve as an intermediate prison for first offenders and younger men for whom there is an opportunity to reform.

A separate institution for women should also be provided.

The law enacted by the last Legislature placing all eleemosynary institutions under one board has worked well indeed. The service of these institutions has been greatly improved. Competent and efficient employees can be assured a longer tenure of office. Best of all, the board is removed from the field of that unfair and merely partisan criticism which is one of the curses of our public affairs. Being non-political, the board is free to solve its problems without thought of political consequences, and without fear of that criticism which is merely captious and partisan.

The eleemosynary law having proven itself in practice, I recommend that the penal institutions also be placed under a non-partisan board of control.

It will no doubt be objected that all this costs money, and that the people demand the cutting down of expenditures. Admitting for this argument all of its force, it nevertheless remains true that this Legislature was elected by the people to serve them, not slavishly, but by studying the problems of the State, which are the people's problems; giving such problems careful and intelligent analysis and then to do in the people's name, that which is best to do for the welfare of all concerned. The welfare of the State demands that the needs of the State, educational, eleemosynary and penal, be fairly met and that we do not turn back the effort to keep them apace the demands upon them.

True economy in government is not a question of the lowest possible expenditures. It is a question of the greatest possible return for the amount expended. The State has certain definite duties to perform. Economy should be measured in terms of results accomplished in the performance of those duties.

For illustration: suppose a locomotive should be fired by throwing into the fire box 400 pounds of coal per hour, an amount sufficient only to employ the fireman and keep the water warm. The coal and the salary of the fireman would be total waste because they generate no steam and get no power. Suppose that by using 50% more coal per year, we could get both steam and tractive power. Six hundred pounds would be economy and four hundred pounds would be waste.

Parsimony is not economy. Efficiency is economy. In attacking the problems of taxation and of state expenditures, let us bear always in mind that the legitimate and expanding needs of this State, and its people are of first importance.

SUPERVISION OF STATE EXPENDITURES

Although it is not possible to greatly reduce state taxes, or, by action of this Legislature, to greatly lighten the bur-

den of taxation, it is nevertheless, possible and desirable to supervise and control state expenditures; to prevent duplications and waste in the interest of economy and efficiency. Even though such savings would affect the tax burden only slightly, it is our obvious duty and obligation to make them wherever possible.

To this end, I wish to attract your attention to certain defects in the existing laws which this Legislature can remedy.

Section 13326 provides that a state warrant shall be made payable to bearer. Since such a warrant requires no endorser, it offers a loophole through which the State can be, and, I have no doubt, has been defrauded. As long as this law stands it is impossible to trace state funds beyond the audit of the bills presented. It permits the head of the department to collect the money on all salary and expensed accounts of his deputies, even to falsify them if he so desires, and to send to such deputy whatever balance may be agreed upon. This system should be changed and the warrants made to read "to order" instead of "to bearer," thus requiring endorsement and facilitating the tracing of funds.

The expense of local government can be reduced by a revision of the laws governing purely county affairs.

Permitting the consolidation of county offices would afford considerable relief in many rural counties.

Substituting stipulated salaries for fees and percentages would effect a considerable saving.

Other economies which could be effected without loss of efficiency will suggest themselves.

Saving can be made for the people by proper amendment of the so-called Blue Sky Law. The losses to the people of the State through lack of protection against swindlers and sharks amounts to millions annually. The weaknesses of the present Blue Sky Law should be cured, and real power of supervision over companies seeking the right to sell stock within the State granted.

Great savings can also be made by effective supervision of state purchases, and by transferring articles not needed by one department to another. As the law now stands, each

official makes his own purchases with no restraint except the limit of his appropriation. The same is true in large degree of state institutions. There exists also duplication of printing and of service in similar departments.

The State gets little advantage from quantity purchases. Yet the State purchases food, clothing, beds, bedding, and medicines for nearly 10,000 people. No private business enterprise on earth would attempt to do it without close and careful supervision of all purchases.

In my opinion, savings could be made by putting the purchases of all postage in the hands of one official, requiring all mail to go to one department and be stamped by it.

The solution of the whole question of economy lies in an effective budget department. To estimate the receipts and expenditures for the information of the Legislature is fine as far as it goes, but if economy is to be effected it must be enforced.

The assessment and collection of the revenue, including income, inheritance and corporation franchise tax; the supervision of purchases and state expenditures generally; the elimination of waste and overlapping; the investigation and study of our state government as an organization and of our tax system as a science—these are all related activities. They are 365 days per year tasks, requiring unflagging energy, study and zeal. They should be carried out by a nonpartisan board, armed with plenary powers, and given a fund sufficient to carry on their work.

Such a board would save twenty times its cost. It would relieve politics of much of its stigma. It would introduce business management, effectively into government. It would relieve harassed officials, and release their energies for the discharge of other duties. Such a nonpartisan board, armed with such powers, would be a budget commission de luxe. I should sign such a bill with great delight.

Blind Pensions—Two years ago, the people, by constitutional amendment, authorized the levy of a tax of not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on the

\$100 valuation to pay pensions to the deserving blind. In pursuance of that authority, the last Legislature passed an act granting a flat pension of \$300 per year to all persons coming within the terms of the act. That Legislature also levied a tax of 2 cents on the \$100 valuation, and appropriated \$750,000 out of the sum so raised, to pay such pensions.

At a subsequent session of the Legislature it appeared that \$750,000 would not pay the pensions. A further appropriation of \$250,000 was made, but the rate of levy was not changed. Feeling that the people of the State would be unwilling to devote so large a sum as \$1,000,000 for this purpose, I felt constrained to, and did, veto the last appropriation.

It is with great reluctance that I discuss this subject. None of us are so heartless or so lacking in sympathy as not to desire to aid the deserving blind and to alleviate their condition. But the question involves public, not private, funds and must be dealt with on a broad basis of public policy. The deserving blind alone should be on the pension roll, and for such an amount as the people can reasonably afford to pay. We must be just as well as generous.

Up to the passage of the blind pension law, the highest estimate of the number of blind persons in the State was 3,000. To pay each of these \$300 per year would require \$900,000 annually, or an appropriation of \$1,800,000 for the biennium for blind pensions alone.

It now appears however that the estimates were wrong. There are now enrolled on the pension lists of the state 5,956 persons who have qualified under the blind pension law. More are coming in each day. To pay each of them \$300 annually would require an appropriation of \$3,573,600 for the biennium, a sum so large that the maximum levy of 3 cents provided for under the constitution would not meet the needs.

Something must be done. Either the present roll contains the names of many persons who are not deserving, or the amount of pension must be scaled down to include them

all. As the only representatives of the people, this Legislature must first decide how large a sum should be devoted to this purpose, and then amend the blind pension act to come within the sum allotted.

In the campaign of 1920, both great political parties went on record in favor of public efficiency and economy in the following terms: Said the Republican Platform: "We pledge ourselves and our candidates to the reduction of the burden of taxation by economy of administration; the budget system and the elimination of useless offices." Said the Democratic Platform: "We believe the entire business of the State should be put under a limited number of executive and administrative state departments, and require the strictest business efficiency and economy in the management of each, and the abolishment of all useless offices, boards or commissions," and "We favor the adoption of a state executive budget for making all state appropriations."

Bills redeeming these pledges were introduced and passed by the last (the 51st) General Assembly, and were signed by the Governor. Those bills put the business of the State under a limited number of executive departments. They provided a budget department which could have enforced business efficiency and economy. Unfortunately for the State, those bills were held up by referendum, submitted to a vote and, at the last election, defeated.

The vote on the bills which consolidated state departments and created a genuine budgeting department was not, in my opinion, a referendum on the merits of the bills. Other considerations than the merits of the bills undoubtedly influenced the voters. That those bills, if they had been put into effect, would have prevented duplication and insured efficiency and economy, I do not for a moment doubt. That they would be approved in operation by the people, I am certain. The principle of those bills was correct and should become law.

I am not an advocate of consolidation and budget bills under any particular name or in any particular form. Name and form are not material. The principles, however, are

sound and in line with modern thought. Both of our parties have pledged themselves to them. They will promote efficiency. They can compel economy. They will, sooner or later, become law in Missouri. Most earnestly I recommend that, under some name and in some acceptable form, they be made the law in Missouri now.

For years, it has been the hope and dream of many Missourians that there shall be established within the State one or more state parks. No part of America is better favored with natural locations for parks than is Missouri. From the Missouri river southward stretches a beautiful harmony of wooded hills. Through them, wind several broad and noble rivers. Springing from the solid rock at intervals are many giant springs of clear cold water.

No more beautiful spots can be found for great parks than the south Missouri region. Ideally situated and circumstanced are the great springs. These are now under private ownership. They can be purchased for State or public purposes at reasonable prices.

Too long already has Missouri delayed in this matter. Authority should be granted for a series of state parks covering the State, and this authority should be backed up by funds for purchase, improvement and maintenance of the parks as a system.

I wish also to recommend the passage of a fair and just Workmen's Compensation law. Three successive Legislatures have passed workmen's compensation laws and three times they have been submitted to referendum and defeated. Nevertheless, both the employers of labor and the labor organizations agree that such a law should be passed in Missouri.

Workmen's compensation, as a principle, is fair to employer and employee alike, and a saving of money to both. It relieves the employee of short settlement and long lawsuits with their attendant costs and delays. It gives to employer security against large legal staffs and the danger of excessive judgments, benefits industry by benefiting the parties to it.

I hope this legislature will enact a suitable Workmen's Compensation law.

The program of the Highway Commission for pushing construction will occupy your attention.

Other matters of great importance will necessarily come before you. It is not my purpose to dwell upon them all. Providing for the completion of the payments for soldiers' bonus, will necessarily come before you. A law for encouraging immigration, is a measure of great merit. Both are matters of importance and are earnestly recommended to your favorable consideration.

In my judgment the matter of greatest importance which faces the State is law enforcement. There exists a condition of intolerance and intemperance with the restraints of the law which gives cause for alarm. This refusal to recognize the rule of law exists in varying degrees among all classes of our people. The liberty of the citizen under the well ordered rule of law is in process of degenerating into mere personal license. The law—all the law—should either be enforced, or the obnoxious part repealed.

It would be fruitless to attempt to assign a cause for this condition. Probably there are a great many contributing factors. Suffice it to say that, unless the State enforces the laws written on the statute books, the State has neglected its foremost duty, and abducted its primary function.

It is notorious that the liquor laws are being flagrantly violated. This is bad enough in the cities where local sentiment does not sustain the laws themselves; it is intolerable in the country where public opinion demands enforcement.

Certain facts stand out, challenging attention:

First: Both the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri contain absolute prohibition of the sale, manufacture or transportation of intoxicating liquors.

Second: Every public official is under a sworn duty to uphold and maintain both the Constitution of this State and of the United States. Every citizen is under the im-

plied obligation of his citizenship to obey the law, whether he agrees with it or not.

Third: The State of Missouri has enacted an enabling act to back up its constitutional provision as to prohibition, and the federal government has enacted the law known as the Volstead Act. These provisions are the laws of our country and must so remain until they are amended, modified or repealed. Every citizen has a right to his or her opinion as to the desirability and practicability of those provisions, but no citizen has a right to violate them, no matter what his personal views may be.

Fourth: If the state and national governments do not attempt to enforce these laws, then they are guilty of gross neglect of their sworn duty, and government by law has abdicated its functions. This must remain the duty of government until the law is changed, modified or repealed.

The whole subject is one of extreme difficulty, but I am constrained to believe that it is the duty, both of the State and of the Nation, to enforce these laws, leaving such enforcements to prove either the necessity of amendment or the desirability of repeal, which ever course may be developed.

As long as the Volstead law remains on the books, it is not so much a question of the desirability of the Volstead law as it is the question of whether government by law and ordered liberty under the law shall prevail. The law may be wrong, but it is on the books; it cannot be explained away and it ought not to be abrogated by executive negligence. It is America, and not the Volstead Act which is on trial.

The insurance companies tell us that arson is responsible for fifty per cent of their losses. Yet these losses are paid by soaring premiums, taxed against the whole people. How rare has a prosecution for arson in Missouri become during the last ten years? During the last five years the people of Missouri have paid \$81,067, 318 to stock fire insurance companies alone in net premiums. The losses of the insurance companies during the same period have been \$45,066,124. If 50% of the losses are incendiary (and this is the percentage

commonly estimated), then the State could pay the insurance companies twice the amount of their respective bona fide losses and still save \$36,000,000 in the five-year period, or \$7,200,000 a year. This enormous figure represents the cost to the State of our failure to enforce the laws against arson and incendiaryism.

Our hills are being denuded of game, our streams depopulated of fish. Much greater effort has been put forth in the last two years to enforce the game laws of the State, resulting in 1,004 arrests, 671 convictions, with 296 cases pending, yet the violations continue. The local officials rarely attempt either prevention or prosecution of violations of game law, and the deputies of the Fish and Game Department are inadequate.

In lynching and riots, both the State and the local people are helpless. Nowhere is there any effective agency for enforcement of law and maintenance of order except the National Guard. The State owes an inescapable duty to the public to preserve peace and order. To fulfill this duty with the National Guard is cumbersome and unbearably expensive. It would be infinitely better to prevent disorder than to quell a riot. The Guard can never be called out until conditions have become serious; usually not until after great damage has been done. The National Guard should be called out only in the gravest emergencies.

The state highway system is proceeding toward construction speedily. Already there is \$20,000,000 worth of work under contract and by midsummer there will be \$30,000,000 in road contracts let, covering every county in this State. During the coming biennium a large mileage will be completed. The whole system will be maintained. Laws governing the use of these roads will have to be passed. How is this system, which is to cost \$160,000,000 before it is finished, to be policed? The local jurisdictions stop at county boundaries. How can criminals in high-powered cars ever be apprehended by local officials with their limited jurisdictions?

There are many other considerations involved in the problem of law enforcement which do now, and will in the future confront us.

The enforcement of the liquor laws, the protection of property against arson and incendiarism, the preservation of our fish and game, the maintenance of law and order during times of violence and disorder, the protection of the state highway system—how are these problems to be dealt with?

It is the weakness of government generally—of State and county government particularly which is responsible for most of the lawlessness in this country. Citizens generally do not realize how small are the powers of their state officials. Under the scheme of government in Missouri, the enforcement of the law is vested entirely in the local authorities. These authorities—sheriffs, marshals, constables, and prosecuting officials, are generally untrained in their work. They are all elected locally and share the common desire of mankind to offend none of their constituents. Their jurisdiction is confined to the boundaries of their county. The law does not make it their duty to ferret out crime. It is not necessary to cite instances. Everyone of us knows of dozens of instances wherein one or all of these officials, through indifference, political obligation, or downright bargaining, neither desire nor attempt to enforce the law. No law can be enforced without the co-operation of three officials—sheriff, prosecuting attorney and court. When one or all of these three fails, anarchy results.

The state government has no power over any of the three. Let it be assumed that in most instances the courts will do their duty. If the sheriff fails to apprehend or the prosecuting attorney fails to prosecute, the people of the county are helpless until the next election. No state authority can either suspend or remove any sheriff, prosecuting attorney or any other local official. No power exists whereby the State can send any of its officials into the county to assist in preserving peace and order. Unless the emergency

is grave enough to warrant sending the National Guard. the State and the people are helpless.

What are the results? A condition of lawlessness that borders on anarchy; the growth of intolerance with law and distrust of constituted authority; the un-American method of taking the law into private hands; worse still—the growth of a public cynicism, the evil of which cannot be measured. The abject failure of the state and local authorities to enforce the law is causing a cynical disregard of any restraint which is one of the danger signals of the time.

The best machinery for law enforcement by state authority yet devised is a State Police Force. A state constabulary is the remedy, so far as remedy exists in the powers of government, against lawlessness.

Such a police force can be trained. It is not balked by a county line. It can protect the state highways. It can enforce the fish and game laws and outlaw the moonshiner. It would have no local, personal or political entanglements. It would be of especial value in preventing riots, and disorder. It would have no fear of proceeding against arson. It would be an ever present protection against lynching. It would command and receive respect. In operation, such a force would practically pay its own way, even leaving out of consideration its great value as peace officers. It should be a very moderate force during ordinary times, but capable of rapid expansion in times of need. It should be under non-political control. Its sole reason for existence would then be to enforce the law equally and equably in every county in the State, and without fear or favor, to protect every citizen in the exercise of his right to life, liberty and property.

Humankind is adrift,—set adrift from old moorings by the violence of war. Voices of foreboding are not lacking in America. Intolerance, class consciousness, racial and religious animosity, proletarian doctrines transplanted from the stratified society of Europe, these are passions which the happiest optimist cannot view without alarm. Intemperance with the restraint of majority rule and the

restraints of law—a free government cannot exist without the voluntary submission of the great majority to the law. Organized minorities, whether of wet or dry, of capital or labor, of farm or factory, each attempting to emphasize its own interest in public affairs to the exclusion of the great fundamentals—these are all entitled to exact and equal justice, but cannot be permitted to control governmental action.

The solution of the problems of America will not be found in schemes of statescraft, but in the restoration of the homely virtues of industry, thrift, self-restraint, love of God and love of country. Most of these are problems for the home, the church and the school. It is for us to attack our duty in the spirit of patriotism determined to hold fast the fundamental principles of this nation. Ours is the humdrum duty of construction. During the coming months of arduous toil, may you so discharge your duties as to earn and receive the plaudits of a grateful people.

[ARTHUR M. HYDE.]

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 9, 1925

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 31-34**To the 53rd General Assembly:*

The Constitution requires the Governor "to give to the General Assembly information relative to the state of the Government, and to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary." It is in the discharge of this duty that I send this message.

The people have selected Hon. Sam A. Baker to succeed to the duties of the Governorship. He approaches his task with high purpose. He has had intimate association and much experience with the affairs of this state. Both because he holds the mandate of the people and because the burden of enforcing any changes in the laws will fall upon him, this Assembly will naturally await his recommendations with great interest. I bespeak your serious and patriotic consideration of any recommendations he may make and your co-operation with him upon every measure for the promotion of the State of Missouri and the welfare of its people.

This Assembly will properly look also to the new administration for suggestions regarding new policies or programs. In this field, therefore, I shall not intrude. It is my purpose only to review the experience and the results of policies inaugurated in the past, leaving the facts and the results to carry their own persuasion.

I am transmitting in another message the reports of the various departments of the state government.

Also in another message is transmitted to you a certified copy of a joint resolution passed on June 2, 1921, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which shall give to Congress

the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

FINANCIAL

The financial condition of the state is satisfactory. On January 1st the entire balance in the State Treasury was eleven million three hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars; the balance in the general revenue fund was one million four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

This is for practical purposes an unencumbered balance. No bills have been held back, no tax collections have been anticipated; deficits in various institutions and administrative departments are negligible. There remain unpaid considerable sums of money for costs in criminal cases; for assessing and collecting the revenue, publishing the constitutional amendments, costs in apprehension of criminals and Confederate pensions, but all of these resulted from operation of general laws or vetoes and are not administrative deficits which could be prevented.

ROADS

A conspicuous example of state accomplishment is furnished by the operation of the State Highway Commission. In my judgment, this outstanding success is due to the high character and ability of the men who comprise the board, and to the fact that no political interference with the road building program has been permitted.

I know of no changes in the law which are necessary or desirable so far as the present road building program is concerned. The State Highway Commission should be supported and encouraged to drive speedily and uninterrupted through to the early completion of the 7,600 miles of hard-surfaced roads already designated under the law.

There are, however, many people in the state who are not directly served by the present road law. A system of "feeder roads" of somewhat cheaper construction can be,

and ought ultimately to be worked out, which will bring the blessings of the highway system closer to every citizen of the state. While the immediate construction of such an auxiliary system cannot be begun with the funds at hand, plans can well be drawn now for construction as soon as funds are available.

ELECTIONS

The elections in the cities of Missouri were very often, up to four years ago, corrupt and dishonest. Partly through new legislation enacted in 1921, and partly through the untiring services of election boards composed of men of high character and lofty ideals, the elections of our cities have, during the last four years been honestly conducted. The sacred right of suffrage has been protected and guaranteed. Such abuses as have occurred have been slight, and in the main unavoidable under any system which depends upon humanity for its operation.

So important are honest elections, so fundamental to every right of a free man, and so necessary to any program of honest or efficient government that I urge you to make no changes in the election laws, unless it be to add further sanctions for their enforcement, and further penalties for their violation.

WATER POWER

The Legislatures of 1921 and 1923 made small appropriations to maintain gauging stations upon the streams of Missouri. We now have accurate information covering the volume and the rate of flow of all of the important streams of the state. Using this data as a basis, I am told, water-power developments aggregating between fifteen and twenty million dollars will be made soon.

The outlay for this purpose has been so small, the tangible results are already so large, and the value of accurate data covering a longer period will be so great, that I am impelled to recommend the continuance of this appropriation.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS

The consolidation of various departments of government under one executive head has worked out well in practice. Greater efficiency and economy have been obtained under this system than was possible under the old.

The combined Food and Drug, Hotel and Beverage Departments operate at a saving of at least \$45,000 per year less than was spent by the same departments separately.

Too much credit cannot be given to the operation of our Eleemosynary Institutions under the consolidation which grouped six institutions under one non-partisan board. Under the consolidated board, these institutions have been removed from the bitter local, factional squabbles which were disgraceful to the communities involved and detrimental to the best interest of the institutions. The institutions have been taken out of the realm of local institutions and made part of a state-wide system. Left free to better care for and treat the patients intrusted to these institutions, great forward strides have been made. Immense economies have been effected by joint purchasing, and in many ways efficiency has been promoted.

I am sure that this assembly will be glad to leave unchanged the law under which these much needed results have been accomplished. I recommend for your consideration that the same principle could well be extended to other state institutions with like beneficial results.

CHAMP CLARK MONUMENT

The last session of the Assembly appropriated a small sum to build a monument to Hon. Champ Clark, whose memory Missouri desired to honor. The commission appointed to obtain the monument was unable in the time allotted to complete the work. I hope that a reappropriation may be made for this purpose.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY

The policy of assessing property at its true value was authorized and in fact intended by the Constitution. To

the failure of former administrations to meet this requirement can be traced much, if not most, of the outcry against the alleged "tax hobbles" of the Constitution and the subsequent demand for a new Constitution. To fractional valuations can also justly be charged the failure to develop the rural schools of Missouri and the inability of the people in the several cities and counties to provide needed public improvements. In short, fractional valuation provided not alone tax hobbles, but hobbled also the development of the state.

True valuation has not, *per se*, added a single penny to taxation. So far as the state tax is concerned, it has been accomplished with an actual and substantial decrease in taxation. Fractional valuation prohibited local development and improvement by denying to the people the right to use all of the value of their property as a basis for such improvements. The amount of taxation for local and school purposes is fixed by the school districts, the county courts, and the city councils. It is proper to assume that, given the true valuation of the property, they will not fix a rate of taxation which will produce more than is needed for school, county and city purposes. True valuation merely opens up to the people the right to use the actual value of their own property as a basis upon which to provide such public improvements, and to suitably maintain their own schools. To say that the people will waste their own money, or are so unwise as to raise more than they need, is to deny the whole theory of self-government.

During the last four years we have attempted to meet the requirements of the law by assessing property at its true value as nearly as possible. Much remains to be done but enough has been accomplished to prove the worth of the policy.

The people have accepted the opportunity to develop and better maintain their schools, as an average increased attendance of 66,000 will testify: 1,555 schools have increased their terms from less than eight months to eight months or over. They have accepted the opportunity to

make local improvements as the registration of \$31,668,840 in county, township, road and drainage bonds, \$10,713,755 in city, town and village bonds, \$23,160,602 in school bonds —a total of over \$65,500,000 in local improvements will abundantly show.

So beneficial and constructive have been the results of this policy that I hope no change will be made in the law, unless such change be to make full valuation more specific and mandatory.

STATE TAX COMMISSION

There has been at various times outcry against the State Tax Commission. The Tax Commission has rendered valuable service. It has put upon the tax books more than thirty million dollars of property heretofore unassessed. It has gathered and compiled a mass of information regarding relative valuations in the several counties of the state. It has been of great assistance to the State Board of Equalization in achieving justice in taxation, in equalizing the burden and in writing a broader foundation under public improvements.

Without the services of the Tax Commission the State Board of Equalization would be hopelessly unable intelligently to discharge its functions.

The Tax Commission ought not to be abolished. On the contrary, its powers should be broadened to include power to supervise and enforce the collection of the income tax. Its personnel should be enlarged in order that taxpayers who are now escapnig may be compelled to pay. Nothing that this legislature could do toward achieving justice in taxation would be more valuable than to invest the Tax Commission with sufficient power to compel the payment of the income tax by all taxpayers.

Many subjects remain upon which something should be said but which must be left to others for discussion. One subject remains which so challenges the thought of our people that it necessarily will, and ought to, claim your attention. The ease with which the guilty escape punish-

ment, the technicalities and the delays of the law, and the extreme tenderness in the administration of criminal laws toward criminals, have contributed mightily toward a general breakdown of law enforcement.

Other factors, such as police efficiency, no doubt contribute to this result. Everything possible should be done to strengthen the police forces of the various municipalities, and it is my belief that a state police force ought to be and ultimately will be created. Until that is done, something can be and ought to be accomplished by creating county police forces in populous counties.

But police can only round up and apprehend offenders. They are powerless to apply the law or administer punishment, and the highest possible degree of police efficiency will not avail to enforce or uphold the law so long as many loopholes of escape are afforded to offenders by technicalities and low bonds pending trial, and after conviction on appeal operate as a license to the guilty to continue their depredations against society.

I hope that this session will give the situation their very earnest consideration.

The time has come for me to lay down the duties and responsibilities of the great office which I have for four years labored to exercise in the interest of the people of this state. I do so with mingled feelings of relief and regret—relief that on the personal side I may be free to devote myself to my private affairs, regret that so much remains to be done. I am confident that in the hands of my successor working in co-operation with this Assembly, the welfare of the people will be advanced, and the greatness of the State of Missouri augmented.

[ARTHUR M. HYDE.]

VETO MESSAGES

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 12, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1090-1091

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, House bill No. 451, entitled

“An act to amend section 13379, article 2, chapter 123, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, by striking out certain words and inserting other words in lieu thereof, with an emergency clause,” for the following reason:

The amendment made by the bill gives to depositories of state funds (which depositories have failed in bidding to receive a new allotment of funds) “180 days or longer if necessary in the judgment of the Governor, the Attorney-General and the State Treasurer” in which to repay such funds to the state.

In my judgment 180 days is too long a period. Any solvent bank should be able to pay back such deposits in much shorter time. The amendment further gives the Governor, Attorney-General and State Treasurer power to grant to any such depository an additional and indefinite period in which to repay.

The effect of the amendment is to place the power in the hands of the three officials named to indefinitely postpone repayment of state deposits.

If the amendment lodged power in the three officials to grant to a depositor a period of time not to exceed 180 days in which to liquidate state deposits, I should be glad to approve.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

MARCH 26, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2040

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 26, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Dear Sir—I return you herein House bill No. 747, entitled "An act to appropriate money to the public buildings commission for the use and benefit of the eleemosynary and penal institutions of this state for new buildings, equipment, furnishings, improvements and repairs during the years 1921 and 1922 with an emergency clause," vetoed and without my approval for the following reasons:

This bill appropriates money for the repair, equipment of existing buildings and the construction of new buildings for the various state institutions. The money, by this bill, is appropriated to the Public Buildings Commission. There is now in existence no Public Buildings Commission and the Legislature failed to create such a commission. These items are all covered in the general appropriations to the separate institutions.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

MARCH 28, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2041

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 28, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I am returning to you House bill No. 754, entitled "An act to appropriate money to the Public Buildings Commis-

sion for the use and benefit of the State University, and other educational institutions of this state for new building equipment, furnishings, improvements and repairs during the years 1921 and 1922, with an emergency clause," which bill I am returning without my approval, and vetoed for the following reasons:

This bill appropriates money to the Public Buildings Commission. There is no such Commission existing in the State of Missouri. Further, the items carried by this bill for public buildings are also carried by an appropriation direct to the institutions involved.

Respectfully,

A. M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 1, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2042

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 1, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Dear Sir—I return you herein, without my approval, House bill No. 53, entitled "An act fixing the salary of recorders of deeds in counties in this state having 300,000 inhabitants, or more, with an emergency clause," which I veto for the following reasons:

This act could not possibly apply, under the constitutional provisions, to the recorders of deeds at present in office in Kansas City and St. Louis, to whom the act refers. Further, it seems that the present salaries of these officials are reasonably sufficient. This matter may well be left for determination at a subsequent Legislature when the sufficiencies of the salaries can, under conditions existing then, be better determined.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 7, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2044-2045

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 7, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return herein vetoed and without my approval Senate bill 230, entitled "An act to amend section 12816, Revised Statutes of 1919, by inserting the words 'except in the city of St. Louis' between the word 'assessor' and the word 'shall' in the second line thereof, and striking out the following words: 'Provided further, that in the city of St. Louis the assessor shall perform the duties now performed by county clerks in extending taxes on the assessment books and such other services pertaining thereto,' and shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed county clerks for such services by 'law' in the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth lines thereof," for the following reason:

This bill attempts to amend section 12816 of the Statutes. This section has been heretofore amended by the last session of the legislature by bills already approved and with which this act would be in conflict.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 8, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2045

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bills 114, 185, 303, 334, 369, 457, 481, 494, 561 and 692; also Senate

bills 44, 101, 233, 302 and 307, on all of which my approval is endorsed, dated April 7, 1921.

I am also returning with my veto the following House bills: 111, 233, 401, 436, and 696.

Respectfully,

A. M. HYDE,

Governor.

***VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE***

APRIL 8, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2045

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return herewith, without my approval, House bill 696, entitled "An act establishing a commission to actively co-operate with the United States government in the production of a horse fit for army use and prescribing its powers and duties."

The purpose as well as the effect of this bill is shrouded in doubt. Every legitimate horse-breeding interest can be promoted through the State Board of Agriculture, and every legitimate speed test is afforded by the state and county fairs. If the purpose and effect of the bill would be good we do not need the bill; if bad, we do not want it.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 8, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2045-2046

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return you herein without my approval Senate bill 29, entitled "An act to amend section 13106 of article 19, chapter 119, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for 1919, relating to taxation of incomes, by striking out certain words out of said section and inserting certain other words in lieu thereof, and to repeal section 13111 of article 19, chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri for the year 1919 and to enact a new section in lieu thereof to be known as section 13111."

This bill if effective would reduce the rate of the income tax. While I am, and have been, favorably inclined toward a reduction of the rate of income tax, yet it is impossible for me to approve this bill in its present form for two reasons:

First, because it applies not merely to income tax which may be collected in the future but by its terms applies to income tax for the year 1919 and each calendar year thereafter.

Second, because the attacks in the courts upon the corporation franchise tax have so unsettled the probable income of the state that it would be dangerous, until those attacks are adjudicated and the matter finally settled, to further reduce the income of the state.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

***VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE***

APRIL 8, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2046

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return herewith, without my approval House bill No. 111, entitled "An act requiring clerks of courts having criminal jurisdiction in all counties and cities not within the limits of a county having a population of 300,000 inhabitants or more or such as may hereafter have 500,000 inhabitants or more to keep an accurate and complete record of all bail bonds and recognizances given in criminal cases, containing the name of the principal in the bail bond, the surety or sureties on each bail bond or recognizance, and the amount thereof, and to furnish, whenever requested by the judges of the circuit court exercising criminal jurisdiction, a list of the same; and requiring such clerk to furnish monthly to the police department of such city or county the name of each and every person convicted in said court and the offense for which such person may have been convicted, the date of such conviction and the term of imprisonment for such conviction, and providing compensation for such services."

It would seem that the reason for increasing salaries of underpaid deputies does not obtain in this case. Five thousand dollars is not an inadequate salary, and I am unable to give my approval to the increase.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 8, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2046-2047

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 233, entitled "An act to amend chapter 72, article 7 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri for 1919, in relation to municipal corporations, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 8541a, relating to changing the names of street, with an emergency clause."

This bill is so defective in structure that it would not serve the purpose for which it was intended.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 8, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2047

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return herewith, without my approval, committee substitute for House bill No. 401, entitled "An act to repeal section 10444, article 2, chapter 95, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, entitled 'Provisions relating to railroads, street railroads and common carriers,' and to enact in lieu thereof a new section to be known as section 10444."

This bill is in conflict with Senate bill No. 45, already approved.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 8, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2047

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return herewith, without my approval, House bill 436, entitled "An act to amend section 12279 of article 7, chapter 111, Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1919, relating to state hospitals, by striking out certain words and figures and inserting in lieu thereof a certain other word and figures."

This bill, if approved, would mean a loss of revenue to the state hospitals of approximately \$650,000.00 for the biennium. The superintendents of these hospitals are a unit in saying that they cannot run their respective institutions at such a reduction. To attempt to do so would mean less food and poorer clothing for the patients in the hospitals, or a deficit at the end of the biennium. Either condition would be intolerable.

The appropriations having been made, it is impossible, even if the revenue were available, to make good the loss.

The present statute is so drafted that if it later appears possible to make a reduction in charges per patient to counties, such reduction can be made by order of the board of managers of the institutions. At the present, conditions are such that I do not find it possible to approve this bill.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**
APRIL 9, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2048

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 9, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bills 714 and 289, and committee substitute for House bill 515, on all of which my approval is endorsed, dated April 8, 1921.

I also return Senate bill 29 without my approval.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 15, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2049-2050

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 15, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return you herewith, without my approval, Senate bill 342, entitled "An act relating to the employment of special physicians in the eleemosynary institutions of the state and subdivisions thereof."

This act provides that any relative or guardian of any patient confined or treated in any state, county or municipal institution, or in any other institution or hospital which is exempt from taxation by law, may have such patient treated by any special physician, or reputable and licensed member of any recognized school of healing in this state.

If it were possible to make this act apply only to the state, county and city hospitals which are public institutions, there would be solid grounds for the argument that any patient within such institution is entitled to call and

to have the physician of his or her choice or to call a member of some other school of healing which is recognized by law. But this act also applies to any institution which because of its charitable nature is exempt from taxation.

There are in this state many hospitals which have been built up around a certain school of medicine, by the followers of certain religious faith and other hospitals which are supported by charitable donations in the name of the public health, which have built their organizations around a certain school of medicine and have also built their organizations around certain practitioners.

As to these institutions the state of Missouri bears no other relation than simply to recognize the charitable work which they do by relieving them from taxation. As to such institutions it is my judgment that it would be unwarranted interference upon the part of the state to compel by law the admission of members of other schools of healing or of members of the same school of healing, who were disassociated with and unknown to the management of such hospitals.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 15, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2050-2051

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 15, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Dear Sir—I return you herein, without my approval, House bill No. 210, entitled "An act establishing a state athletic commission regulating boxing and sparring in the State of Missouri."

This bill was introduced for the purpose of regulating and controlling boxing and sparring exhibitions within the State of Missouri in order to enable the American Legion and the National Guard to hold exhibitions. It was the intention that boxing should be made a clean sport and that by permitting the Legion and the Guard to hold such exhibitions the Legion and the Guard might be strengthened, not only in personnel, but as centers of interest.

I am unable to sign this bill. The bill creates a boxing commission of three members, who shall hold office for the term of three years but who are not removable except under the General Statutes of the state, which require a trial and who are not responsive to any official of the state. The terms of the bill make the boxing commission responsible only to the Legislature and requires them to report only once in two years and then only as to "number of licenses revoked, the gross receipts and such other information in relation to the work of the commission as the public interest may require."

The bill also provides that the boxing commission shall have and is hereby vested with the *sole direction, management and control of and jurisdiction over all boxing* and sparring matches to be conducted by any club, corporation or association. My objection to these features of the bill is that the boxing commission is superior to, and abrogates the police power of the state regarding all boxing contests to be held within the state. The present law provides that a prize fight is a felony and that a public boxing match or a sparring exhibition is a misdemeanor. Since the general law defines a prize fight as "any fight for a wager or other reward," it is my judgment that this bill would give the boxing commission power not only over sparring exhibitions but over prize fights as well; and that the boxing commission would by virtue of that power rise superior to the police power of the state regarding prize fights. On the other hand, perhaps a more serious objection to this bill is the provision of section 7, that application for licenses to hold sparring exhibitions "Must show that the club or organiza-

tion has a bona fide lease for one year on the building for athletic purposes where such contests are to be held."

One object of this bill was to give the National Guard and the American Legion the opportunity to hold such contests. If the bill were to become a law with the provision just quoted as a part of it, then it would be impossible for any National Guard organization or any American Legion club to hold such boxing contests at all unless the Guard or the Legion held a lease for one year upon a building of sufficient size and seating capacity to accommodate a large crowd. Most Legion Halls are too small to hold such a contest and no power on earth could obtain a lease of a state-owned armory for one year or for any other period. In most of the towns and cities of this state it would be impossible to obtain a lease upon a theatre or a convention hall or other place of sufficient size for one year upon terms that could be afforded by any organization other than one which went into the boxing business strictly for profit.

The bill, therefore, in my judgment defeats the object for which it was introduced, and makes it impossible for these voluntary and patriotic organizations to hold this kind of a contest and by the very force of this provision thrusts the holding of boxing contests into the hands of those who would commercialize the sport. It may be objected that section 8 provides that "Whenever amateur boxing and sparring matches or exhibitions are held under the auspices or sanction of an amateur athletic union or any benevolent, religious, fraternal, educational or military sources or organizations the license fee necessary under this act shall not be required of said organization. *Such matches and exhibitions shall however be subject to all the other provisions of this act and the rules and regulations of the commission.*"

It will be seen that this provision in the act authorizes the licensing commission to waive the collection of a fee from religious, fraternal, military and other organizations but it should be especially noted that this provision insists upon the other terms of this act, among which is the pro-

vision that every club or organization must, before a license is issued to them, have a lease upon a building for at least a year.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 16, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2051-2052

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 16, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bills 339, 468, 469; also, committee substitute Senate bills 368, 380, 433, and 435 on all of which my approval is endorsed, dated April 15, 1921.

I also return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill 342 and committee substitute for House bill 210.

Respectfully,

A. M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2052

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bills 390 and 742; also, committee substitute for Senate bills 19 and

87, on all of which my approval is endorsed, dated April 20, 1921.

Also I transmit herewith Senate bills 171, 28, 408, and 409, each of which is returned without my approval, and bearing attached statement of reasons.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2052-2053

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return you herewith, without my approval, Senate bill 171, entitled "An act defining and regulating the practice of chiropractic; providing for a state board of examiners; prescribing qualifications of applicants and fees to be charged for examination; providing for the granting of license to persons practicing in this state for one year prior to the time this act shall go into effect; providing for the examination of applicants who have been practicing chiropractic for less than one year in this state prior to the passage of this act; providing for examination of students who are in attendance in a chiropractic school or college prior to the passage of this act; providing for registration of applicants from other states; providing for revocation of license granted by the board and providing penalties for violation hereof, with an emergency."

I veto, object to and return such act without my signature for the reason that there is no school of medicine or of healing in the state which is permitted to license its practitioners with less than a four-year course of study. This bill provides for a three-year course only.

It is only fair that all schools be on an equality in the matter of the length of time required in study. To permit one school to graduate its practitioners in a shorter time than another would not be just to existing schools.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2053-2054

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

I return herewith vetoed and without my approval Senate bill No. 28, entitled "An act to amend section 9836 of article 1, chapter 90, relating to private corporations, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri for the year 1919, by striking out certain words in said section and inserting certain other words in lieu thereof," for the following reason:

This bill as originally introduced reduced the rate of the corporation franchise tax from one-tenth to one-twentieth of one per cent. If the bill were in that form now it would be signed readily, but during the time the bill was on passage it was amended to define "surplus" as used in the original act to be "the difference between capital stock and assets, less liabilities."

The Attorney-General advises me that the validity of the Corporation Franchise Tax law is before the United States Supreme Court upon carefully prepared briefs and that a decision is daily expected.

The Attorney-General further states that if this bill defining "surplus" as above is signed it will make a material

change in the law. That the Supreme Court of Missouri by construction places the tax upon the corporate right to transact business, measured by the amount of its assets, and that the Supreme Court of Missouri in so establishing the measure of the tax by implication held that a construction of the law in accordance with the definition of "surplus" written into this bill would make the original Corporation Franchise Tax act void because unconstitutional as double taxation.

I cannot disregard the opinion of the Attorney-General, backed up as it is by the opinion if the Tax Commission and the strong presumption raised by the Supreme Court.

The final adjudication of this subject may come any day from the Supreme Court of the United States. In the various hearings held with interested attorneys, inquiry developed the fact that each of those attorneys held to the opinion that no change made in the law now could possibly affect the amount of tax which is now due or foreclose the power of the Legislature to change the tax which will become due in 1922.

Accordingly, with the view of having a law written which will answer the objections made in the courts to this law and which at the same time will be constitutional and valid, imposing a rate which will not be objectionable, I am withholding approval from this bill.

Before the Special Session is called we shall no doubt have the opinion of the United States Supreme Court and can write such new law in the light of that opinion.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

***VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE***

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 3054

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

I return herewith vetoed and without my approval Senate bill No. 408, entitled "An act to amend chapter 1, article 5, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, entitled 'Administration, sales of personal property,' by adding thereto a new section to be known as and numbered section 119a, concerning the sale of personal property, and providing for such sale by the sheriff in certain cases; providing that administrator or executor may purchase at such sale; providing compensation of sheriff in making sale; repealing inconsistent and conflicting acts, with an emergency clause," for the following reason:

This act gives to the administrator or executor of an estate the right to purchase personal property belonging to such estate by having the sale made by the sheriff. There is no requirement that such sale must be by public sale.

I have submitted the question involved in this bill to a number of probate judges throughout the state, and with very few exceptions they write me that they deem such a bill to be dangerous as possibly opening the door to fraud and collusion.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2054-2055

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

I return herewith vetoed and without my approval Senate bill No. 409, entitled "An act to amend chapter 1, article 6 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, entitled 'Administration, leasing, repairing, redemption and sale of real estate,' by adding thereto a new section to be known as and numbered section 164a, concerning the sale of real estate, and providing for such sale by the sheriff in certain cases; providing that administrator or executor may purchase at such sale; and providing for compensation of sheriff in making sale; repealing inconsistent and conflicting acts, with an emergency clause," for the following reason:

This act gives to the administrator or executor of an estate the right to purchase real estate belonging to such estate by having the sale made by the sheriff. There is no requirement that such sale must be by public sale.

I have submitted the question involved in this bill to a number of probate judges throughout the state and with very few exceptions they write me that they deem such a bill to be dangerous as possibly opening the door to fraud and collusion.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2055

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bills 691 and 704, each of which is returned without my approval.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2055

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bill 693 and Senate bill 383, each of which is returned without my approval and bearing attached reasons.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2055-2056

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I return you herewith without my approval House bill 693, entitled "An act to amend section 8961, chapter

72, article 22 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to the making of estimates of expense of conducting the police department, certifying the same to the council and authorizing the board of police commissioners to pass upon claims, by adding thereto a provision requiring the board of police commissioners to meet with the board of estimate and apportionment in the preparation of the annual budget for the police department," for the following reasons:

This bill provides that the president of the police board shall have no vote. I think this provision was left in the act entirely by inadvertence, but it would be unthinkable to pass such an act leaving one of the parties most deeply interested entirely without a voice in the conference between the police board and board of estimates.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2056

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

I return you herein vetoed and without my approval Senate bill No. 383, entitled "An act to regulate and control the location, maintenance and operation of burial grounds, cemeteries and graveyards."

It is with regret that I am compelled to withhold my approval of this bill, but the terms of the bill are entirely too drastic. This bill provides that no new burial ground may be opened or "operated in any town, village, city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision of the state" unless a written petition "signed

by three-fourths of the assessed taxpaying citizens owning property within one mile of said burial ground" shall be presented to the county court.

I am advised that restriction upon burial grounds are very necessary in St. Louis county and in other thickly populated sections of the state, in order to stop the depredation of speculating upon realty values in resident districts, but I cannot overlook the fact that in practically every small city and town in the state the cemetery is located near the city limits and that it would be impossible to open any new or additional cemeteries without obtaining a petition signed by three-fourths of the taxpayers within a radius of a mile of the cemetery.

This would make it practically impossible in such towns and cities to establish new cemetery facilities. The general purpose of this law is good and I have no doubt that a proper law can and will be speedily enacted in order to protect the home-owner in suburban districts.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 3056

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bills 91, 524, and 737; also Senate bills 69, 95, 228, 324, 403, 450, and 504, each of which is returned without my approval.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2057-2060

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bill 745 with my approval, dated April 20, 1921, endorsed thereon, with the exceptions noted in attached statement as per section 13, article 5, Constitution of Missouri.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

To the Secretary of State:

Under the provision of section 13, article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith return you House bill No. 745 and appended to the same, at the time of the signing the same, the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are objected to by me and returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items enumerated as follows:

House bill 745, Section 14-d. Appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the payment of percentages of cash premiums to county and district fairs, for the reason that the revenue, considering large appropriations already made for agriculture and for state fairs, will not permit.

Section 19-a. Appropriating for the payment of Confederate pensions the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

The Legislature passed and I have approved an appropriation in the sum of \$176,350.00, for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, and an appropriation of \$275,000.00

for back pensions to the Confederate soldiers, making gross appropriations for this purpose of \$451,350. The condition of the revenue will not permit a larger drain for this purpose during the coming biennium. It is opportune at this time to call attention to the whole question of Confederate pensions, which is becoming a vexing one.

I am advised that the Legislature when it originally passed this pension bill did so under the impression that the number of Confederate soldiers entitled to pension under the act was very small and that the Legislature preferred as a matter of economy to pension the small number which they thought lived within the state rather than improve the Home at Higginville permanently.

Governor Major in his letter dated April 23, 1913, approving the original pension bill, which letter is found in the House Journal for 1913 at page 1725, says: "In approving this bill I do so with much hesitancy by reason of the fact I am not satisfied that the same is constitutional. I am in doubt as to whether or not the public revenue can be used as specifically provided for in this bill. It seems also to impinge upon the constitutional provision against class legislation. I called upon the Attorney-General for an opinion and he advised me that he is in doubt as to its constitutionality.*****"

The Legislature enacted this law by reason of the fact that the Confederate Home is inadequate in capacity to care for all the indigent Confederate soldiers—there being perhaps about one hundred this bill would affect and who are not cared for in the Home. I therefore give the act the benefit of the doubt.

The first appropriation for Confederate pensions was for only thirty thousand dollars, and Governor Major no doubt felt that this sum would assist in supplementing the impaired facilities of the Higginville Home.

In 1915 the Legislature appropriated \$91,000.00 to pay back claims due ex-Confederate soldiers and \$109,000 to pay such pensions for 1915 and 1916.

In 1917 the Legislature appropriated the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, which was vetoed by Governor Gardner, who said, "It is evident that the Legislature was under the impression that there were only one hundred and twenty-five indigent Confederate soldiers in the state. The Legislature, no doubt, intended for this pension to apply only to Confederates who had enlisted from Missouri; but, unfortunately, this stipulation was omitted from the bill, and, under the present pension law, Confederates residing in the state, but who may have enlisted from other states, are receiving this pension. This has grown year by year until it has become a great drain on the state treasury."

It is perfectly evident that the Confederate pension roll is not diminishing. It is also apparent that such sums for this purpose as have been passed by preceding Governors have been passed grudgingly. Governor Major expressed more than a doubt as to the constitutionality of the law and Governor Gardner pointed out the fact that the revenue would not stand for so large a drain for this purpose.

It is unfortunate to have this law on the books, if it is unconstitutional. The whole matter should be tried out and cleared up. Inasmuch as the state has an obligation which it would not ignore to support the Confederate Home, I have approved the item of \$176,350.00 for that purpose and inasmuch as some moral obligation may have grown up about arrearages in pensions because of the existence of this law upon our statute books, even though the same might be unconstitutional, I have approved the item of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. But, as to the item of two hundred thousand dollars for pensions in the coming two years, the serious question as to the constitutionality of the act and the necessity for economy compels me to withhold approval.

Section 24-a. Appropriating eight thousand dollars for the salary of the St. Louis Circuit Judges, disapproved because the appropriation for circuit judges contained in the judicial bill covers sixty-five circuit judges. The last

Legislature cut that number down materially so that there will be sufficient funds in that appropriation to cover the two additional circuit judges in St. Louis.

Section 32. Appropriating to the Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove the item of "twelve thousand dollars for maintenance."

Section 34. Appropriation to the Historical Society the two items "cataloging," twenty-five hundred dollars, and the "genealogical" department, forty-five hundred dollars, because of lack of funds.

Section 40. Appropriating to the Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove the item: "Premium in county shows," ten thousand dollars and the item for "improvements and maintenance," eighty-five hundred dollars for lack of funds.

Section 49. Appropriating to the department of Land Reclamation the sum of \$2,475.00 for the reason that the activities of this office have ceased.

Section 57. Appropriating to the Public Service Commission for the preparation and publication of a state map, four thousand dollars.

Section 72-a. Appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the establishment of a negro demonstration farm for the reason that the act authorizing said farm failed of passage.

Section 78. Appropriating \$3,750.00 for the relief of H. H. Hohenchild and H. G. Clymer for lack of funds and for the further reason that the same item was vetoed two years ago because "The state holds the receipt of said parties accepting payment in full of said claim against the state."

Section 90-a. Appropriating \$6,791.37 for the relief of A. J. Watkins for lack of funds and for the further reason that said item was vetoed two years ago. "Because the said Watkins accepted the sum of \$4,500.00 in full payment of said claim; see Session Acts of 1909, section 77, at page 24."

Section 108-a. Appropriating the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the Bureau of Neglected Children, for the

reason that this item is covered by a bill of the last session of the Legislature creating a Home for Neglected Children, which bill carries an appropriation for this purpose in the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Section 113. Appropriating the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars to pay salaries of the Printing Commission for lack of funds.

Section 117. Appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the Immigration Bureau for the reason that this is covered by an appropriation to the consolidated Agricultural Department to which the duties of the Bureau of Immigration have been related.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

Correct-Attest: CHARLES U. BECKER,
Secretary of State.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2061

JEFFERSON CITY, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State of Missouri:

Under the provisions of section 13, article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I return herewith House bill 746, to which bill I append at the time of signing the same a statement of the items therein objected to by me, which items are rejected and returned without my approval with my reason therefor.

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items herein as enumerated:

House Bill 746, Section 49. Appropriating to R. C. Mosby, \$192.50; Marvin Crutcher, \$192.50; Clarence Ing-

lish, \$17.50; F. W. Armstrong, \$121.50; F. W. Armstrong, \$22.50; F. W. Armstrong \$22.50; Frank Armstrong, \$35.00; for the reason that I am advised by the State Auditor that no service was rendered to the state in return for these amounts.

Section 52-a. Appropriating to E. S. Lewis, former Excise Commissioner of the city of St. Louis, the sum of \$7,833.33, for the reason that the amount of this item is disproportionate to the service rendered.

While I feel that Mr. Lewis is to be commended and should be paid for service in behalf of the state and city, in the office of Excise Commissioner, after the same had been terminated by law, yet I am advised that for the state he collected the sum of \$8,000.00, and that this item is therefore disproportionate to the service rendered.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

Attest: CHARLES U. BECKER,
Secretary of State.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

AUGUST 27, 1921

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, First Extra Session,
pp. 2065-2066*

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 27, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

Under the provision of section 13, article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith return you House bill No. 106, and appended to the same, at the time of the signing the same, the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are objected to by me and returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated.

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items enumerated as follows:

Section 22-a. Appropriating for the payment of Confederate pensions the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for the same reasons specified in veto of House bill 745 of the Regular Session.

Section 28. Appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for pensions for the blind for the following reason: The regular session appropriated seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and I am unwilling until the roster of those entitled to this pension is completed and checked up to increase the amount available for this purpose. It was estimated at the time of the Regular Session that seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars would be more than sufficient for these pensions. I do not believe that the amount should be increased until and unless it is absolutely demonstrated that there are bona fide claimants entitled thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

AUGUST 29, 1921

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, First Extra Session,
p. 2063*

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 29, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval House bill No. 67 for the following reasons:

This bill repeals the appropriation act of the Regular Session which provided funds for the support of the department of agriculture, which department has since been held

up by the filing of referendum petitions. The funds appropriated by the Regular Session for this purpose cannot be used in any event unless the act creating the department of agriculture can be put in effect by the defeat of the referendum petitions. Inasmuch as legal proceedings attacking these referendum petitions will probably be filed, the department of agriculture might go into operation before the convening of the next Legislature. If such be the case it would be impossible to operate the department of agriculture without the original appropriation bill, which is repealed by this bill. For this reason, therefore, it would be absolutely indispensable to the operation of the government that the appropriation repealed hereby should be effective. Inasmuch as the amount appropriated by the bill repealed hereby cannot be made effective until such court proceedings are successful, I am returning this bill without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

AUGUST 29, 1921

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, First Extra Session,
p. 2064*

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 29, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval House bill 68, for the following reasons:

This bill repeals the appropriation act of the Regular Session which provided funds for the support of the Department of Labor, which department has since been held up by the filing of referendum petitions. The funds appropriated

by the Regular Session for this purpose cannot be used in any event unless the act creating the Department of Labor can be put in effect by the defeat of the referendum petitions. Inasmuch as legal proceedings attacking these referendum petitions will probably be filed, the Department of Labor might go into operation before the convening of the next Legislature. If such be the case it would be impossible to operate the Department of Labor without the original appropriation bill, which is repealed by this bill. For this reason, therefore, it would be absolutely indispensable to the operation of the government that the appropriation repealed hereby should be effective. Inasmuch as the amount appropriated by the bill repealed hereby cannot be made effective until such court proceedings are successful, I am returning this bill without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

AUGUST 29, 1921

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, First Extra Session,
pp. 2064-2065*

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 29, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval House bill No. 66, for the following reasons:

This bill repeals the appropriation act of the Regular Session which provided funds for the support of the Department of Public Welfare, which department has since been held up by the filing of referendum petitions. The funds appropriated by the Regular Session for this purpose cannot be used in any event unless the act creating the Department

of Public Welfare can be put in effect by the defeat of the referendum petitions. Inasmuch as legal proceedings attacking these referendum petitions will probably be filed, the Department of Public Welfare might go into operation before the convening of the next Legislature. If such be the case it would be impossible to operate the Department of Public Welfare without the original appropriation bill, which is repealed by this bill. For this reason, therefore, it would be absolutely indispensable to the operation of the government that the appropriation repealed hereby should be effective. Inasmuch as the amount appropriated by the bill repealed hereby cannot be made effective until such court proceedings are successful, I am returning this bill without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

AUGUST 29, 1921

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, First Extra Session,
p. 2065*

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 29, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval House bill No. 104, for the following reasons:

This bill repeals the appropriation act of the Regular Session which provided funds for the support of the Department of Budget, which department has since been held up by the filing of referendum petitions. The funds appropriated by the Regular Session for this purpose cannot be used in any event unless the act creating the Department of Budget can be put in effect by the defeat of the referendum

petitions. Inasmuch as legal proceedings attacking these referendum petitions will probably be filed, the Department of Budget might go into operation before the convening of the next Legislature. If such be the case it would be impossible to operate the Department of Budget without the original appropriation bill, which is repealed by this bill. For this reason, therefore, it would be absolutely indispensable to the operation of the government that the appropriation repealed thereby should be effective. Inasmuch as the amount appropriated by the bill repealed hereby cannot be made effective until such court proceedings are successful, I am returning this bill without my approval.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

SEPTEMBER 3, 1921

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, First Extra Session,
p. 2063*

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Sept. 3, 1921.

Secretary of State:

Sir—I return you herewith House bills Nos. 4, 86, 94 and 103 without my signature.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 14, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1507

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.,
MARCH 14, 1923.

To the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 11, entitled

“An act regulating the issuance of motor vehicle licenses and tags in municipalities which now have, or may hereafter have, a population of over 75,000, with emergency clause.”

The bill prohibits the commissioner of motor vehicles from issuing a state automobile license tag to any automobile owner in cities of 75,000 population or over who has not first paid the city fee and received the city license tag. The object of the bill is to collect the city fees.

With the purpose of the bill I am in hearty accord. Its effect, however, would be to increase enormously the expense of the state departments and the task of the commissioner of motor vehicles. Either the force of clerks would have to be largely increased or the work materially slowed down. Unless larger appropriations are provided for the commissioner of motor vehicles, it would be impossible to put this bill into effect.

Aside from the practical workability of this bill there exists good reason to believe that the bill is unconstitutional as class legislation.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 14, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1509

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 14, 1923.*To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:*

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 81, entitled

“An act to amend section 2579, article 5, chapter 21, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to county courts, with an emergency clause.”

This amendment is made to apply to Jasper county only and would require the county court to hold twelve terms of not less than three days each a year.

My objections to this bill are, first, that no reasons are apparent why Jasper county alone should be affected, and second, no reason appears why the court should be compelled to hold session or keep open on stated days unless there is business to be transacted on those days.

The present practice of holding terms of court at statutory intervals, and by adjournment holding court open for business, suffices for each of the other counties in the state. I see no reason for making any difference with reference to Jasper county.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 14, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1509

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 14, 1923.

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 83, entitled

“An act to amend Section 2571, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to county courts.”

This bill would provide that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of the presiding judge of the county court of Jasper county, his office would devolve by operation of law upon the probate judge.

The bill abrogates the appointive power of the governor as to one lone official in one county of the state only. No reason is apparent why this exception should be made as to one county and still less reason why it should apply to one official only.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 14, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1511

March 14, 1923.

To the Senate of the Fifty-second General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 155 entitled

“To authorize the state highway commission of Missouri to secure a blanket surety bond guaranteeing the payment of funds to the state highway commission of Missouri

which have been or may be furnished or advanced by any county, civil subdivision or interested parties to the State Highway Commission of Missouri for the purpose of contributing to the cost of construction of a road or bridge; also requiring the banks in which said money has been or may (be) deposited to pay the cost of the premium on said blanket bond, the amount of the premium which each bank is to pay to be determined by the percentage of the funds deposited in each individual bank."

House bill No. 336, which was originally a duplicate of this Senate bill No. 155, carries an amendment upon it which will improve this law. Anticipating the passage of House bill No. 336, this bill is vetoed.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 19, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1512-1516

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 19, 1923.

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 232 entitled

"An act to abolish the commission, known and designated as the State Tax Commission, etc."

I regret that I am unable to endorse my approval upon this bill. I have held it upon my desk for several days in the hope that the new Department of Revenue and Disbursements created by Senate bill No. 337 would be a workable department having power to deal equitably and justly with assessments, and general supervision over assessing officers in this state. The passage of Senate bill 337

last Saturday foreclosed that hope, and made it certain that, without the Tax Commission no effective means of supervising such assessments would be left. The only thing remaining, if substantial justice is to be even measurably attained in matters of taxation in Missouri, is to preserve the Tax Commission.

The duties and powers of the Tax Commission are indispensable in adjusting and equalizing the tax burden of the state. The Commission was created to supervise the assessment of property; to collect and furnish information to the State Board of Equalization; and to aid in securing a just, fair and true equalization of assessment between counties and cities. It was designed to relieve the whole question of taxation from the stigma of favoritism to preferred districts or special interests.

The Tax Commission has, during the last two years, rendered valuable service. It has put upon the tax books of the counties and cities additional property valuation of the oil pipe line companies amounting to \$6,000,000. It has added \$15,000,000 to the assessments of railroads and other public utilities. It has gathered and compiled a mass of information regarding relative values in the several counties in the state. It has done many other things which have been of great assistance to the State Board of Equalization in achieving greater justice in taxation, in equalizing the public burden and in writing a broader foundation under the schools and other public enterprises in this state.

From the beginning of this session I have earnestly desired to co-operate with this Assembly in effectuating every measure which could be construed as being in aid of the public welfare. I do not hold the name of a department or the form of a law to be essential, provided the power to serve the people is granted. For that reason, I have been watching with great interest and hopefulness the progress of Senate bill No. 337 creating the Department of Revenue and Disbursements.

When that bill was before the Senate it was amended to grant the Director of Revenue and Disbursements power

to investigate and to inform the State Board of Equalization with reference to the taxable property in each county. With a clear and definite provision, carrying to the new Department the powers of the Tax Commission, the new Department would have proven a valuable and constructive state service. Under such circumstances I could have approved this bill abolishing the Tax Commission.

I was dismayed to learn that the House had amended the bill so as expressly to prohibit the Department of Revenue and Disbursements from exercising "any duties or powers with" respect to the assessment of real estate or personal property" or (2) with respect to the original assessment of railroads," railroad cars, rolling stock, street railroads, bridges, "telephone and telegraph companies, express companies and pipe line companies or any other similar public utility." The bill goes to the still greater extreme of commanding that the Director of Revenue and Disbursements shall not "make any recommendation to the State Board of Equalization concerning the valuation to be placed upon any of the classes of property hereinbefore mentioned."

This is section 11c and commands if the Tax Commission be stricken down, that the local assessors be supreme as to the physical property in their local jurisdictions, subject only to the constitutional right of the State Board of Equalization to deal with the county as a whole. This is to perpetuate the old system under which gross injustice as between individual taxpayers was embedded in the tax books of each county, and local school districts denied a basis upon which they could be supported.

But worse, if possible, than this, section 11c expressly prohibits any effective assessment of railroads, cars, rolling stock, street railroads, bridges, telephone and telegraph companies, and all the long list of public utilities, including pipe line companies. It commands that the director of the department shall not exercise any of the powers granted the Tax Commission under subdivision 6 of section 12847. Considering in connection with this uncalled for inhibition, the fact that the Tax Commission has added \$6,000,000 to the

assessment of pipe lines and over \$25,000,000 to the assessment of utilities for local as well as state purposes, the purpose becomes apparent, and the interested parties are discernible. Without the powers of the Tax Commission, there would be no effective assessment of pipe lines, railway, telephone companies and other utilities in Missouri.

Careful consideration of this bill, taken in connection with the attempt to abolish the Tax Commission, has convinced me that this program is not an attempt, as has been reported, to relieve the country of taxation and to add to the taxation of the city. Generally speaking, the country pays only the property tax, and the amount of that tax would not be seriously affected if the Tax Commission were abolished and the new department set up. The local assessor gets all of the tangible property in the country anyway. The State Board of Equalization could, and the present one would, equalize the assessments as between counties upon substantially the present basis. The property tax amounts to less than \$1.00 per capita to the state, and the amount of local taxation is controlled by the school boards and county courts.

But with the public utilities the situation is different. The Tax Commission is the only effective agency in existence for the valuation of franchises and of public utilities. Subdivision 6 of section 12847 follows closely the language of section 11c as amended, and gives to the Tax Commission original jurisdiction over the assessments of the property of this class of corporations. That subdivision provides: "The commission shall have the exclusive power of original assessment of railroads, railroad cars, rolling stock, street railroads, bridges, telegraph, telephone, express companies, and other similar public utility corporations, companies and firms now possessed and exercised by the state board of equalization. Said commission shall also have all powers of original assessment of real and personal property now possessed by any assessing officer subject only to the rights given by the Constitution to the state board of equalization."

Over these corporations the local assessors have no jurisdiction, and, without the powers of the Tax Commission, the state would be powerless to deal effectively with them. To strike down the Tax Commission without transferring its powers fully to some other department adequately manned and adequately supported, is to leave the valuations of the railroads, pipe lines, telephone companies and other corporations practically to their own generous fixing. The object of the amendments to Senate bill No. 337 is not to relieve either city or country, but to relieve public service corporations from taxation.

It is not a sufficient answer to the situation thus created to any that the powers of the Tax Commission were by Senate bill No. 232 transferred to the State Board of Equalization. The State Board always had those powers, until the Tax Commission was created. But the State Board of Equalization is an ex-officio body. Its members are composed of the five elective constitutional officers. Whatever may have been the condition fifty years ago when the Constitution was written, every one of these five officers is loaded with duties, and deeply engrossed in his own work. Such a board, so constituted, never has, and never will effectively use those powers. It cannot. Such a board, necessarily uninformed and subject to the importuning of interested parties, created in the past that favoritism and injustice in taxation from which the Tax Commission afforded relief. To return the State Board of Equalization to the necessity of carrying out its duties without the aid of some department having the powers of the Tax Commission is to return our assessments, as between counties, to chaos, and to relieve public utilities of any adequate assessment whatever.

For these reasons, I feel constrained to veto the bill abolishing the State Tax Commission. I have discussed Senate bill No. 337 only in order to show the proposed Department of Revenue and Disbursement does not, and never can, as finally passed take the place of the State Tax Commission. To accept Senate bill No. 337 in lieu of the

Tax Commission would be a step backward. It would be destructive, not constructive.

There are, however, some valuable features to Senate bill No. 337, notably those providing supervision of income tax returns. I hope it is not too late to preserve them, and permit their exercise by the Tax Commission.

I wish to call your attention also to the fact that there is no appropriation for the Tax Commission. Without an appropriation it cannot function. I hope this Assembly will provide adequate funds for it. Should the Assembly fail to provide such funds, I should still feel that it is better to preserve the Tax Commission for subsequent administrations than to have its powers emasculated, and its functions abolished.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 22, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1510

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 22, 1923.

To the Senate of the Fifty-second General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto Senate bill No. 102, entitled

“An act to repeal sections 13302, 13303, 13304, 13305, 13306, 13307, 13308, 13309, 13310, 13311, and 13312 of chapter 123, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, with an emergency clause.”

This act repeals the powers of the State Auditor to audit, through his representatives, the various state institutions, and upon lawful request, the various counties. Unfortunately the companion bill, Senate bill 306 which was

intended to transfer to another department the duties of the State Auditor under the sections repealed by this bill, fails to provide power to audit counties, even upon lawful request. This bill does not preserve the powers of auditing counties. It would repeal them outright. Since this service has been rendered by the State Auditor at a much smaller expense than it can be obtained from public accountants, I deem it wise to preserve those powers.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 22, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1518-1520

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 22, 1923.

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 337, entitled

“An act creating a department to be known and designated as the department of revenue and disbursement; providing for the appointment of a commissioner thereof, his clerks, deputies and stenographers; prescribing the powers and duties of said commissioner and deputies, and fixing their compensation; transferring to said commissioner all the duties and powers heretofore conferred by law upon the state auditor, and the assessors of the several counties of this state with respect to the payment of the corporation franchise and state income tax, as provided in article 1, chapter 90, Revised Statutes Missouri, 1919, and amendments thereto, and article 19 of chapter 119, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and amendments thereto; and fixing penalties for violation.”

Since it became necessary to veto Senate bill No. 232, which attempted to abolish the Tax Commission, there are several points at which the jurisdictions of the Tax Commission and of this proposed department would overlap and conflict. In my judgment it is better to keep the Tax Commission with its broader jurisdiction over real, personal and corporate property than to attempt to run two departments. To set up the Department of Revenue and Disbursement alongside the Tax Commission would invite confusion.

Another reason which impels me to withhold approval of this bill is that the expense of maintaining both departments would be to a large extent duplication and therefore wasteful.

I regret very deeply the failure of this bill to go to final passage in serviceable condition. Committee amendment No. 1 provided for two commissioners, and section 13 of the amendment specifically provided: "but it shall be the duty of said commissioners, and they shall have for taxation the power and are hereby authorized, subject to the superior power and jurisdiction of the state board of equalization, to originally assess railroads, railroad cars, rolling stock, street railroads, bridges, telephone and telegraph companies, express companies and pipe line companies, and all other similar public utility corporations, companies, and firms. And in making such assessment said commissioners shall have and exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties heretofore, conferred upon, or required of the state tax commission under the provisions of sections 12847 and 12848 of article 4, chapter 119, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919."

It is plain, therefore, that the original intention of the committee was to invest the director with all the powers of the Tax Commission with respect to assessment of the corporations named.

In the debate on this bill in the Senate, the provision just quoted was dropped but an amendment by Senator Proctor was adopted which served to protect the power over

both real and personal property of individuals and corporations. That section was section 11a and read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of said department to collect data and information as to the value of the taxable property in each county in the state and furnish the same to the state board of equalization. Said statement shall include the assessed value of the property as found by the local assessor together with such recommendations concerning the value of said county as the result of investigation shall warrant, to the end that the state board of equalization may be fully informed as to conditions before proceeding to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties in the state as provided by law."

In the House, however, the bill was amended to provide:

"Sec. 11c. The director of the department of revenue and disbursements shall not have or exercise any duties or powers whatsoever with respect to the assessment of real estate and personal property, or the collection of taxes thereon, or with respect to the original assessment of the several classes of personal property originally assessed by township and county assessors of this state, or the collection of the taxes thereon, or with respect to the original assessment of railroads, railroad cars, rolling stock, street railroads, bridges, telephone and telegraph companies, express companies, and pipe line companies, or any other similar public utility, corporation, company or firm the property of which, under the Constitution may be originally assessed by the state board of equalization nor with the collection of the taxes thereon; nor shall said director make any recommendation to the state board of equalization concerning the valuation to be placed upon any of the classes of property hereinabove mentioned, nor have or exercise any power to perform any duties with respect to the assessment thereon except such duties as said director may be lawfully required by the state board of equalization to perform; nor shall he have or exercise any powers with respect to the collection of the taxes upon any of the said classes of property

except such duties as are necessary and incidental to the administration of this law."

This provision strikes down any power over assessments of any kind of property, and, since there exists nowhere else in the state government effective original power of assessments of public utility corporations, the bill became absolutely impossible as a substitute for the Tax Commission. The contention that the powers of the Tax Commission as preserved by the clause in section 11c which provides the director may perform such duties as "may be lawfully required by the state board of equalization" is silly. After the law expressly forbids the director to exercise those powers, the board of equalization could not lawfully require him to do any unlawful thing.

The bill therefore is wholly unacceptable upon the theory that the proposed director of revenue and disbursements could take over the powers, and perform the very necessary duties of the State Tax Commission.

The valuable feature of Senate bill No. 337 is the power granted to the department to collect income taxes. That the state is being defrauded of large amounts of revenue I do not doubt. That much of this could be collected by a proper supervision and investigation, I am certain. As providing machinery to accomplish this end, this bill would have been valuable.

However, it is my judgment that the Tax Commission, if given sufficient funds, could do this work. Section 12829 of the Revised Statutes provides that the Tax Commission shall familiarize itself with all the sources of income provided by law for the state and its political subdivisions, and shall have power to investigate and supervise the work of administrative officers affecting finances to the end that the law affecting sources of public revenue shall not be laxly enforced, nor their use impaired."

While the more specific grant of power over incomes in Senate bill No. 337 is attractive, the power thus granted the Tax Commission over all the sources of income will without doubt permit the Tax Commission, if properly financed,

to investigate income tax returns, and by publicity, if by no other means, to collect from those in default.

Of course, the Tax Commission cannot function in income tax matters, nor in any other, unless provided with funds. On account of the necessity of greater work in collection of income taxes, the Tax Commission ought to be given a much larger appropriation than heretofore. As to the appropriation, the sole judge is the legislature.

I cannot do more than attract your attention to the fact that practically all the constructive aims of Senate bill No. 337 can be accomplished by an adequate appropriation for the Tax Commission.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 24, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1242

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
March 24, 1923.

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly.

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 82, entitled

“An act to amend section 2568, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to county courts.”

This amendment provides that in counties having between 70,000 to 90,000 population, the probate judge shall be presiding judge of the county court. It would apply to Jasper county alone.

No apparent reason exists why an exception to the general law should be made in this case.

The statutes already provide that the probate judge may be a member of the county court. This amendment

provides that, in Jasper county alone, the probate judge shall be presiding judge of the county court. No good reason for this exception exists.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1508

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State.

Sir: I am returning herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 36, entitled

“An act to amend section 1357 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1919, so as to provide for the disqualification of more than one judge in an application for change of venue.”

My objections to the bill are:

1st. This is local and special legislation. It applies only to St. Louis city, St. Louis county and Greene county. If its provisions are good, it should have been given general application to all circuits in the state having more than one circuit judge.

2nd. The bill makes, by proviso, an attempt to exempt Jasper county from its provisions, but the proviso says “that this act shall not apply to” Jasper county. Since the whole bill is an attempt to amend Section 1357 (which gives litigants the right to a change of venue) the proviso that “this act shall not apply to” Jasper county probably would result in denying to the citizens of Jasper county any right

to a change of venue except in case where the judge is interested, related to one party, or had been of counsel.

3rd. The title to the bill is probably defective.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1520-1521

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State.

Sir: I am returning herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 345, entitled

"An act to amend section 8182 of the Revised Statutes of 1919 relating to the giving of notice to cities of the second class of intention to claim damages for injuries received on street, sidewalk, bridge or thoroughfare."

The bill extends the time for giving notice to a city in actions for damages for injuries growing out of defects in bridges, sidewalks and streets from thirty days to ninety days.

In cases of personal injuries from defective sidewalks, etc., the city is entitled to a notice which will give the city the protection of its own investigations, interviewing witnesses and the like, as well as the opportunity to repair the defect. Thirty days notice is not too short. Ninety days is too long a time after the injury. This bill would open the door to frauds and deprive the city of any proper opportunity to protect itself.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1523

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State.

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 42, entitled

“An act to provide that the township committeemen of all political parties and in cities the committeemen in counties may appoint a witness to any election for each voting precinct in his township and prescribing the privileges and duties of such witness and fixing penalties of violations of this act.”

Under section 49 (page 360, Session Acts of 1921) the Chairman of each party committee is given authority to appoint a challenger for each precinct on election day, who has the right to stay inside the polling place and “right and privilege of remaining during the canvass of votes and until the returns are duly signed and made.” This bill gives a similar right to each committeeman within his own township or ward.

It might well be held that this bill is inconsistent with and repugnant to, section 49 (page 360, Session Acts 1921) quoted above, in which case we should lose the benefits of section 49. In any case this bill is inconsistent with that section; could only create confusion in all precincts of cities governed by the election laws of 1921, without corresponding benefit.

If this bill related only to country precincts having no registration of voters, it would serve a useful purpose, but,

unfortunately the scope of the bill is not limited to the country.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1523-1524

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 60, entitled

"An act to amend section 4397, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, by striking out the word 'two' where it appears in line four of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the word 'one.' "

This bill attempts to reduce the penalty for non-payment of drainage taxes from 2 per cent per month to 1 per cent per month.

On its face it is an attempt to relieve the land owner within a drainage district of a high penalty rate for non-payment of taxes. As a matter of fact in its actual operation, the bill would encourage delinquency in tax paying. This would result in defaulting on interest payments and payments on principal, which in turn would depress the value of Missouri drainage bonds.

I am informed that Missouri drainage and levy district bonds are selling today on the market from one-half of one per cent to one per cent higher than the bonds of similar districts, in other states in the Mississippi Valley. This is due primarily to the fact that Missouri laws as they now

exist are superior to those of other states in the Mississippi Valley and to the fact that delinquency in payment either on principal or interest is comparatively unknown in Missouri drainage bonds.

To reduce the penalty for non-payment of taxes will in turn result in default on the bonds. These defaults not only reflect on the credit of the whole state but will depress the price at which other drainage districts could market their bonds. The number of taxpayers in default at any one time is very small, probably not to exceed more than 3 to 5 per cent of the total. In order to benefit this 3 per cent or 5 per cent by reducing the penalty rate, there would inevitably result a depression in value of bonds which would be a much greater burden upon those taxpayers who are not in default, and upon such new districts for drainage purposes as might be formed hereafter, and who would by having the credit of the drainage districts impaired be compelled to pay a higher price for the making of drainage improvement.

It must be remembered that the levy of a tax for the payment of drainage district bonds, is not in truth and in fact a tax law. It is a repayment in small installments of the principal and interest of money previously borrowed to finance a necessary improvement of certain lands, which improvement greatly enhances the value of the lands, themselves.

A greater benefit will accrue to all concerned by maintaining the high price at which these bonds can be sold than by reducing the penalty rate.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1525

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I am returning herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 117, entitled

"An act repealing section 7872 of article 2 of chapter 72, Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri of 1919, and enacting a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 7872."

This bill would take away from the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of St. Joseph the power to fix the amount of their own annual budget and vest that power in the city council.

As long as the state is in control of the police departments of the cities, it is highly important that the power to fix the amount of their necessary budget shall reside in the police commissioners; to give that power to the city council would merely invite confusion and strife, and would result in a mixed authority which would be intolerable.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1532-1533

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 291, entitled

"An act to repeal section 4618 and section 4619 of chapter 28, article IX, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1919, relating to levee taxes—delinquent—penalty—and the collection thereof and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections to be known as sections 4618 and 4619."

This bill is similar in all respects to House bill No. 60, except that it amends the circuit court levee district law to reduce the penalty for non-payment of levee taxes from 2 per cent per month to 1 per cent per month.

My objections to this bill are in all respects similar to those noted in House bill No. 60.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1534

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 423, entitled

"An act amending article 1 of chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes of 1919 by enacting a new section to be known as section 4382a."

My objection to this bill is that it provides in effect for the recall of any member of the board of supervisors of a drainage district and the substitution of such supervisor of any land owner of the district. No election is necessary under the bill. A mere petition of the majority would suffice to supplant any supervisor with the land owner named

in the petition. Such a petition could, and off times would, be circulated secretly and signatures obtained upon false statements. This would result in chaos. No supervisor would dare do his duty unless he first ascertained that such duty was popular.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 3, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1534-1535

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 3, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 441, entitled

“An act relating to roads and bridges in counties which now have or may hereafter have a population of not less than 300,000 nor more than 600,000; defining the duties of the highway engineer and placing in his custody certain properties owned by the county; providing for deputies, assistants and employes of such highway engineer and fixing the pay of same; providing for the purchasing of supplies for road and bridge work; providing the letting of contracts for certain road and bridge work, and repealing conflicting acts, with an emergency clause.”

1. This bill is special legislation. In all of the other counties in this state the county court has jurisdiction over the maintenance and construction of county roads. There appears no good reason why the expenditure of road money and the conduct of road work should, in Jackson County

alone, be placed under the jurisdiction of some other department of the county government.

2. The bill has all the earmarks of being built to order to fit a temporary condition. That condition may, and probably will pass, but this law would not thereby cease to operate. Laws are not so speedily changed as political conditions, and this law must be judged, not by its present operation, but by its effect over a period of years.

3. There is a serious question as to the constitutionality of the bill. Section 36, of Article VI, provides, "In each county there shall be a county court which shall be a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction to transact all county, * * * business.

The obvious purpose of this bill is to deprive the county court of a large part of its jurisdiction and transfer it to an independent department. It is doubtful if this limitation of the court's jurisdiction would be upheld by the Courts.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 5, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1527-1528

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 5, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 206, entitled

"An act to repeal section 3 of an act of the Fifty-first General Assembly, regular session of 1921, found at page 225, entitled "An act authorizing and requiring the judges of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis, comprising the

8th Judicial Circuit in general term to set apart two divisions of said circuit court, to be called Division No. 1 and Division No. 2 of the Court of Domestic Relations, and to assign to said divisions all actions for divorce, separate maintenance and the annulment of marriages, and all proceedings growing out of and dependent thereon; all civil actions relating to the care, custody, or control of juveniles; all causes arising under the juvenile court laws and the children's code of this state; and all causes arising under the child labor and compulsory educational laws of the State," approved March 29, 1921, is hereby repealed and a new section to be known as section 3, enacted in lieu thereof.

This bill provides for assignment of judges in the 8th Judicial District to the Court of Domestic Relations for such terms as they deem advisable.

The present law provides for such assignment for terms of not less than two years. The work in this court is said to be distasteful in its nature and the object of the bill is to give short terms to a larger number of judges. In my judgment, the longer term will promote efficiency because so many cases, under the care of the court, require continuous supervision. To shorten the term of each judge would break up the continuity of that supervision, greatly to the detriment of the service.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 5, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1528

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 5, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 220, entitled

"An act to repeal section 8850 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, fixing the recreation days and holidays of officers, patrolmen and probationary patrolmen, and other employees in police departments of cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants and over, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof relating to the same subject."

This bill provides that the Police Commissioners shall grant to every police officer thirty-nine days a year as holidays. The law as it stands at present grants each Police officer twenty-four holidays per year.

The increase of fifteen days for each officer per year amounts, as a matter of police administration, to the same thing as cutting of seventy-five men at all times, at a large expense to the citizens of St. Louis.

The last legislature has just granted an additional one hundred men. These additional men are badly needed, for the reason that the city of St. Louis has largely outgrown its police force.

To sign this bill would mean that the additional expense to the citizens of St. Louis would be practically nullified, and that instead of one hundred additional men, the increase would amount as a matter of active force to twenty-five men.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 5, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1529

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 5, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 221, entitled .

"An act to repeal section 8852 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, making it the duty of police commissioners in all cities over one hundred thousand inhabitants to make an order instructing the chief of police to set apart the days in each month each police officer is entitled to under section 8850, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof relating to the same subject."

This bill would provide that the police captains shall have the power to assign recreation days to patrolmen and police officers.

The control of the police in all respects is now vested by law in the Board of Police Commissioners and the chief. No doubt the board and the chief have the power to delegate this authority, if they so desire. It would be bad as a matter of organization to deprive the responsible heads of the police force of the power they now have.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 5, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1533-1534

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 5, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto House bill No. 396, entitled

"An act to amend article 2 of chapter 19, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, by adding a new section thereto relating to and providing for releasing mortgages and deeds of trust by deed of release, which secure an indebtedness of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) or more, payable in not

less than ten (10) serial notes or bonds with fixed and varying maturities containing a provision for the deposit of the amount due on the unpaid notes or bonds with a national bank chartered to do business in this state, and providing in what manner said deed of release shall be executed, and providing for affidavits to be attached thereto and prescribing the duties of the recorder of deeds in receiving it for record."

This bill provides for the release of deeds of trust by the trustee in certain cases when the amount of the bonds plus interest has been deposited in a National Bank.

1. This is another bill which appears to have been written to fit a certain case. It is inoperative except as to deeds of trust securing bonds, (1) aggregating \$50,000 or more; (2) payable in ten serial installments and providing (3) for release by the trustee. No apparent reason exists for all of these limitations.

2. The bill discriminates in favor of national banks and against state banks and trust companies.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1507-1508

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval, and with my objections thereto Senate bill No. 32, entitled

"An act fixing the salaries of the sheriff, the collector of the revenue, the treasurer, the recorder of deeds, the clerk

of the circuit court, the clerk of the county court, the probate judge, in counties now or hereafter having not less than 70,000 inhabitants, nor more than 90,000 inhabitants, such population to be determined by the last preceding decennial federal census, and fixing the amount which each of said officers may retain out of the fees of his or her office annually for deputy hire, with an emergency clause, and prescribing the number and fixing the salaries of the deputies of all such officers, with an emergency clause."

The bill would require all Jasper county officers whose compensation is paid out of fees collected to turn those fees into the county treasury and accept in lieu thereof a stipulated salary.

If this bill applied to the whole state, it would be eminently proper to make appropriate limitations of the compensation of the county officers affected. But the bill as written is applicable to Jasper county only, and is therefore class or special legislation and probably unconstitutional.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1512

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 190 entitled

"An act to amend article 5, of chapter 21, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to county courts, by adding thereto new sections to be known as 2588a and 2588b,

relating to salaries of judges of the county court in all counties of this state, which may now or hereafter, have not less than 70,000 inhabitants, nor more than 90,000 inhabitants, the population of every such county to be determined by the last preceding decennial federal census."

This bill proposes to fix arbitrarily the salaries of the judges of the county court of Jasper county at \$1,500.00 per year. My objections to the bill are:

1. It is class and special legislation, dealing with one county only.
2. It is probably unconstitutional.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1516-1517

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto Senate bill No. 306, entitled

"An act to provide for the appointment of an examiner of public accounts; prescribing his duties; fixing his salary; authorizing the appointment of his clerks and stenographers; providing for the examination and audit of the books of state institutions, state departments, and for the appointment and employment of certified public accountants under certain circumstances; prescribing penalties for violation of this act."

1. No appropriation was made to sustain this department and it could not be made operative.

2. The bill has many valuable features, but without appropriation it would cause great confusion with no compensatory advantages.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1517.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State.

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto Senate bill No. 328, entitled

"An act to repeal sections 9807, 9808, 9809, 9810, 9811, 9812, 9813, 9814, 9815, 9816, 9817, 9818, 9819, 9820, 9821, 9822, 9823, 9824, 9825, 9826, 9827, 9828 of article 1, chapter 90, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and to enact the twenty-six new sections, in lieu thereof to be known as sections 9807, 9808, 9809, 9810, 9811, 9812, 9812a, 9812b, 9812c, 9812d, 9813, 9814, 9815, 9816, 9817, 9818, 9819, 9820, 9821, 9822, 9823, 9824, 9825, 9826, 9827, 9828."

This bill has a worthy purpose, namely the consolidation into one report, all of the reports now required by law to be made by corporations to the state.

The bill, however, is so defective as to make it valueless.

1. The title to the act and the enacting section do not tally. The title to the act refers to the repeal of twenty-two sections; the act itself repeals only eleven sections. The title proposes to enact twenty-six new sections; the act enacts only twenty-three new sections. The numbers of

the sections referred to, and which it is proposed to enact or repeal are hopelessly confused.

2. By section 9818 and 98182 [sic], it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to deliver the corporation franchise tax report to "The Department of Revenue and Disbursements." There is no such department. The bill which was designed to create such a department was disapproved because of the failure of the legislature to give such new department, the powers of assessment, possessed by the State Tax Commission.

The law now provides that franchise tax reports shall be made to the State Tax Commission. To require these reports to go to a department which is non-existent would, at best cause great confusion, and, at worst, destroy the state's machinery for collection [of] the corporation franchise tax.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1524-1525

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 68, entitled

"An act to amend section 2722 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, relating to suits, and where commenced, by adding thereto a clause."

This bill would change the existing law so that a suit before a justice of the peace cannot be brought in a town-

ship adjoining the township of the dependent's residence, if such adjoining township is adjacent to a city of 300,000 inhabitants or more.

The bill applies only to Kansas City, Missouri, and would suffice to confine all justices of the peace trials to Kansas City alone. It is said to be aimed at "jack-rabbit" justices of the peace. Its effect is to confine justice court business to Kansas City Justices of the Peace.

My objections are:

1. It is special and class legislation.
2. It denies one party litigant of a right in Kansas City, which he would enjoy in every other part of the State.
3. The judicial character of the Kansas City Justices of the Peace is not such as to warrant conferring a monopoly upon it.
4. The bill is probably unconstitutional.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

***VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE***

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1527

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 151, entitled

"An act to repeal section 11242, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof relating to the same subject."

The bill attempts to change the present law so that a consolidated school district can be disorganized by a vote of

two-thirds of those voting upon the question, instead of two-thirds of the voters of the district.

So grave a question as the disorganization of a consolidated school district should not be easily accomplished. In my judgment, the present law is a valuable safeguard and should be preserved.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1529

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto House bill No. 228, entitled

“An act to repeal section 4613, article 9, chapter 28, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and enact in lieu thereof a new section to be known as section 4613, with an emergency clause.”

The net result of this bill would be to encourage litigation and delay the speedy construction of reclamation projects.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 9, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1523

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON.
April 9, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto House bill No. 296, entitled

“An act requiring street cars to be equipped at all times with an automatic stop signal affixed to the rear thereof.”

This bill would require the street railway company in St. Louis to provide and maintain an automatic stop signal for the rear end of each street car. I know of no public demand for such provision, and have no information which indicates that it would greatly promote public safety.

The expense of installation of such a devise would be borne, in the end, by the patrons of the street car company.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 11, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1510-1511

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 11, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 140, entitled

"An act to appropriate money for the payment of the John O'Brien Boiler Works Company of St. Louis, Missouri, for the payment of work done at the Fulton Insane Asylum."

The purpose of this bill is accomplished by one section of the appropriation bill, and this bill is therefore unnecessary.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 13, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1530-1532

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 13, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 264, entitled

"An act to repeal section 11179, article 11, chapter 102, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and enacting in lieu thereof a new section to be known as section 11179, relating to the apportionment of the public school fund, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith, with an emergency clause."

This bill was enacted for the very laudable purpose of obtaining an eight months school in rural districts. It is with great regret that I have been forced to the conclusion that the defects in this bill are such as to compel its disapproval.

The bill provides for payment by the state of a sufficient amount to every common school district and to each consolidated district to enable each of them to conduct an eight months school. The only limitations upon this apportion-

ment are, first, that the district shall have voted and collected for school purposes the full constitutional limit of taxation; and, second, teachers in elementary grades shall not be paid more than \$60 per month for third grade certificate holders, \$70 per month for second grade certificates, and \$80 per month for first grade certificates.

My objections to the bill are:

1st. The bill removes the limit formerly existing in the statutes on the amount of special state aid which could be granted to rural schools. This limit formerly was \$300 each, while under the present bill there would be no limit.

While it is possible that the bill could be put into effect under present valuations of rural property without great injustice, nevertheless, if the low fractional valuations of former years should ever be restored as a policy of the state, this bill would bankrupt the school fund in aid of a relatively small number of schools, and leave nothing for the many other schools which are objects of state aid. While I do not believe that low fractional valuations will ever return in Missouri, nevertheless I cannot be unmindful of the fact that the matter is still to some extent at issue, and that if such valuations should be returned, this bill would be a serious calamity to a majority of the schools of Missouri.

2nd. The bill perpetuates the existence of small school districts which long ago ought to have been merged into larger units. In 1921, there were in Missouri 913 schools having an enrollment of less than fifteen pupils. In 1922, there were 988 such schools. In 1921, there were 2,215 districts having an enrollment from fifteen to twenty-four pupils. In 1922, there were 2,394 such districts.

The tendency to make districts smaller is bad. It results in an increased teacher expense and an increased overhead, and therefore increased school taxation upon the rural districts.

One of the fatal defects of this bill is that it provides no minimum for the number of children in the school to be aided. Under it, it would easily be possible for the state to pay the greater portion of the expense of districts which

have only three of four children in them. It probably would repeal the present law which excludes state aid to districts having less than fifteen children. The tendency, therefore, would continue unabated, to make districts smaller instead of larger.

Progress in education in rural districts will be made, not so much by receiving larger portions of state aid, as by a redistricting within the counties into units large enough to eliminate teacher waste and overhead waste. Fully 30 per cent of the country school districts could be merged into others by a redistricting within the county. This would effect a very great saving to the taxpayers of the county. Nearly half of the districts are too small for economical and efficient school administration. If the counties could be redistricted by commissions elected within them, many districts could be merged into other districts. The per capita cost of rural education in the first eight grades would thereby be materially decreased and efficiency would be increased.

3rd. I am in entire sympathy with the idea of longer terms of school and a believer in the proposition that eight months per year is short enough. The statistics show, however, that the road to an eight-month school lies along the lines of larger districts and true valuation of property. This progress is reflected in the figures:

In 1920, under low fractional valuation there were 81 school districts which had less than four months school. In 1922, there were only 21 such districts. In 1920, there were 623 schools which had from four to six months school, and in 1922 only 253 such districts. In 1920 there were 2,648 schools which had six to eight months, while in 1922 there were only 1,381.

In other words, in 1920 under fractional valuation there were 3,352 schools in all which had less than eight months school term. Under full valuation, this number had shrunk in 1922 to 1,655, a decrease of 1,697.

It must be borne in mind also that out of the total number of 1,655 districts having less than eight months

school last year, many of these held short terms because they did not desire to have longer terms. There were 89 districts which made no school levy at all; 675 districts whose levy was under 20 cents and 2,702 districts whose levy was from 20 cents to 40 cents per \$100 valuation.

4th. In lines 51 to 59 the bill appears to mark progress when it provides that the school district board shall, before receiving aid from the state, file a statement that such school "is provided with sanitary toilets, pure drinking water, a heating plant properly installed, and that the grounds are ample and sanitary."

This seems on its face to be a step in advance but who is to judge, and what is the standard for judgment, as to what "sanitary," means. No standard is set up except the opinions of the school board, itself. There probably is not a school board in the state which would not say that grounds are now "sanitary," the water "pure" and the heating plant "properly installed." Without some standard of measurement, these provisions are valueless.

It is therefore my conclusion that this bill would under present valuations be of benefit to a relatively small number of schools; that its net result would be to encourage small and inefficient districts; and that the method of obtaining an eight months term lies properly along the lines of true valuation of property and regrouping of districts into larger units, rather than along the line of special state aid.

Let it also be noticed that the object of this bill, to wit: an eight-months school, could and would have been achieved under the county unit bill which was so unfortunately defeated at the last election. Under the county unit bill, the people had the safeguard of a county board, which could have regrouped schools into larger units and have so co-ordinated districts as to achieve equal taxation and economical administration.

Whether the inspiration of this bill came from section 17b of the county unit bill or not, it attempts to accomplish along wrong lines and at the expense of the vastly larger numbers of schools in the state what the county unit bill

would have accomplished along right lines and with entire equity to all of the schools of the state.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 13, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1536

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

April 13, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 639, entitled

“An act to repeal section 6464 of article 17, chapter 50, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1919, relating to farmers’ mutual insurance companies and enact a new section in lieu thereof to be known as section 6464, relating to the same subject.”

This bill would permit Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to transact business in counties adjoining the county in which they are organized.

1. The strength of the Farm Mutual company lies in the fact that the members are practically all acquainted with each other, and with the business of the organization. Under present conditions, each member feels an individual responsibility to the organization to prevent losses.

If the Farm Mutual takes business in the adjoining counties this sense of responsibility will be lost, and the individual member will lose touch with the affairs of his own company.

2. To permit farm mutuals to spread their business into adjoining counties, would encourage antagonism and competition for business as between companies. Since mutuals are not organized for profit, and do not attempt to make a profit, such competition would result in loose underwriting, which in turn would result in loss to the members.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 17, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1511-1512

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

April 17, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 164, entitled

"An act to amend section 6150 of article II of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1919, relating to life and accident insurance."

This bill provides, in effect, that suicide shall be classed as an accident. My objections to making suicide equivalent to an accident under accident insurance policies are:

1st. Accident implies something not intended, something fortuitous. Suicide on the other hand is always a premeditated, intentional act, whether sane or insane.

2nd. If it be contended that suicide is an insane act and therefore lacking in intention, it must on the other hand be admitted that accidents are commonly supposed to be caused by an active agent from without rather than from any motive within.

3rd. This bill, if put into effect, would greatly increase the rate on accident insurance to the general public, as the undoubted increase from suicides would have to be charged into the premiums.

4th. This bill is unconstitutional because it operates *ex post facto* on accidental contracts made many years ago.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 18, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1516

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

April 18, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 279, entitled

"An act to validate defective sales of certain school lands, and validating all sales of school lands made prior to 1913."

This bill was written to foreclose the state's right in a suit brought originally by Attorney-General McAllister, to set aside a sale of school land for fraud. That suit was renewed by Attorney-General Barrett and is still pending.

Justice would seem to demand that the suit be tried in the courts rather than the legislature. The laws are already sufficiently elastic for all ordinary cases.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 18, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1535-1536

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 18, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 531, entitled

“An act to repeal section 6315, article 12, chapter 50, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to counter-signature of insurance policies covering in Missouri, by resident agents, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof, so that said law shall apply to liability insurance policies as well as fire and tornado.”

The title to this bill is defective in that it covers only “liability insurance policies as well as fire and tornado;” whereas, the body is broader and takes in “liability and other forms of casualty insurance.” The title therefor does not cover casualty insurance, and is narrower than the scope of the proposed act.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 24, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1509-1510

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
April 24, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 84, entitled

"An act to amend section 12597 of article 25, chapter 3, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to tuberculosis hospitals, and state support of charity patients therein, with an emergency clause."

This bill would increase the contribution to be made by the state from five dollars per month to \$7.50 per month for the support of each patient in the Jasper County Tubercular Hospital.

Meritorious as the object is, it is nevertheless impossible, with the present reduced revenue, to increase the state's contribution for this purpose.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 25, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1521-1522

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

April 25, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I am returning herewith, without my approval, and with my objections thereto, Senate bill 369, entitled

"An act to amend article 2 of chapter 123, relating to depositories of state moneys by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 13378a, relating to the same subject matter, with an emergency clause."

This is another act passed to meet a present emergency with reference to disposition of state funds.

In the spring of 1921 the State Treasurer, conforming to the laws of the state, advertised for bids from all of the banking institutions of the state for the deposits of state fund. Bids were received and contracts executed by the

State Treasurer to the selected depositories. Each bank contracted to become the custodian of one or more units of one-eightieth each, into which the state funds were divided. The state funds at that time amounted to about \$12,700,000.

The contracts provided for a certain rate of interest payable to the state, upon the daily balance. This rate averaged 5.12 per cent. The contracts ran for a period of four years and were entered into at a time when funds were scarce and interest rates were high. Since that time the interest rate has fallen to such an extent that the depositories are finding it difficult to make profitable the payment of so high an interest. In addition, the amounts of the state funds have increased from \$12,700,000 to approximately \$28,000,000 and one-eightieth of the state funds is therefore increased from approximately \$150,000 to \$350,000.00.

There are in all forty-one state depositories who qualified under the bidding in 1921. With very few exceptions, these depositories have all defaulted on accepting their full quotas of the state funds. Many other depositories have not only allowed their balances to fall far below their proper quota, but have refused to put up the security and accept their pro rata share of the state fund. This default on the part of the depositories has thrown back upon the State Treasurer large sums of money, and it became necessary for him to make some disposition of the sums thus defaulted upon by placing such funds in such banks as would accept the responsibility and put up the security for the money. Necessarily he has had to do this at the going rate rather than the contract rate. The State Treasurer and the state authorities have at all times protected their right of action under the original contracts against the defaulting banks.

The present bill is designed to relieve the depository banks from their contracts to pay the contract rate of interest on all over \$12,000,000 of the state funds. It provides arbitrarily that \$150,000 shall constitute 1/80 under the original bid and that the balances over that sum shall be re-let by a new advertisement and new bidding and new

contracts. Necessarily such a re-letting and such a change of the law by the legislature would operate as an abrogation of all of the benefits accruing to the state under the original letting.

The only question presented by this bill is whether or not the state shall arbitrarily relieve and release the defaulting banks from their contracts and accept without hope of redress a lower rate of interest on the state funds. The bill accomplishes nothing else and evidently has no other purpose. Under the Constitution and the law as it at present exists, the State Treasurer has power to re-let under proper advertisement and bidding, all amounts of money upon which the original depositories have defaulted, at such rate of interest as he can obtain at such re-letting. The same result would be accomplished under this bill, with the additional result of relieving the banks of their liability.

No good reason exists why this bill should become a law. If the legislature desired to relieve the banks of any responsibility they should have done so directly, and have provided for the abrogation of the old contracts directly, and a re-letting of all the funds. This bill attempts to accomplish indirectly, and by subterfuge, the same result as would have occurred by the direct abrogation of all the contracts. Since this is the necessary result of the bill and since the State Treasurer has the power under the law as it exists, to re-let the surplus, not accepted by the banks, it is my opinion that the state should hold its present advantageous rate and its right of action, and proceed to re-let under the present law.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 25, 1923

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1525-1526

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON.

April 25, 1923.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 140, entitled

"An act to repeal sections 7509, 7510, and 7511 of article 2, chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1919, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections to be numbered 7509 and 7510 relating to the promotion of the health and sanitary conditions of coal miners and to provide properly heated and lighted buildings equipped by mine owners or operators for the miners to wash in and providing penalties for violation thereof."

This bill would require the owners and operators of coal mines wherein fifty or more miners are employed to construct a (1) suitable wash-house, large enough to accommodate all the men employed; (2) with individual lockers for each employee, heated, lighted, and equipped with steam driers; (3) with at least one shower bath for every ten men employed; (4) with plumbing for hot and cold water under pressure, and (5) with separate room and bath for negroes.

Missouri now has a wash-house act which provides facilities for storing and changing clothing and cleaning up after work. That present act applies to all miners employing ten men or more; this act applies only to mines employing fifty men or more. This bill calls for greater accommodations and conveniences than the present act, but it repeals any wash-house facilities whatever from all mines employing less than fifty men. All mines now employing more

than ten, and less than fifty men, would be relieved of any duty with respect to providing wash-houses at all.

I can understand how the larger mines may need additional facilities, but I cannot comprehend why the benefits of any wash-house whatever should be taken away from miners working in mines employing less than fifty men. It is my understanding that such smaller mines employ, in the aggregate, fully one-half of the total coal miners in the state.

This bill would work against the interest of miners and operators alike in another respect. In order to avoid the increased burdens imposed by the bill, many mines now employing more than fifty men would reduce the number of men to less than fifty, thus throwing out of employment many deserving men.

For these reasons I believe the present wash-house provisions are more advantageous to men and operators alike, and that this bill should not become effective.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 11, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 17

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 11, 1921.

To the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed J. G. Hughes of Macon, Missouri, as Bank Commissioner, to hold for the unexpired term ending April 2, 1921, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice C. F. Enright, resigned.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 11, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 17

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 11, 1921.

To the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed W. A. Raupp of Peirce City, [sic] Missouri, who is an active officer of the Missouri National Guard with more than two years of continuous service therein immediately prior to August 5, 1917, as Adjutant General. Please issue accordingly.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 14, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 46

To the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Police Commissioners of Kansas City, Missouri, each for a term ending March 9, 1923:

John E. Wilson, vice John R. Ranson, resigned.

Matthew A. Foster, vice John Halpin, resigned.

Each of said persons possesses the statutory qualifications of being a resident of the state, and has resided in said city for a period of five years next preceding his appointment.

Please issue accordingly.

Respectfully,

A. M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 17, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 63

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 17, 1921.

To the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to herewith submit the biennial report of the State Geologist.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 19, 1921

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 79****To the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly:***

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, to hold for the terms designated below and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Walter P. Fulkerson, for a term ending April 28, 1921, vice J. E. Cox, resigned.

Harry E. Wyatt, for a term ending April 28, 1923, vice Robert E. Townsend, term expired.

Ed. Ueberrhein, for a term ending April 28, 1923, vice Rice McDonald, term expired.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 28, 1921

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 128****To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:***

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed John A. Kurtz of Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15, 1921, vice John Kennish, resigned.

Please issue accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 205

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed P. E. Burton of Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri, to hold for a term ending January 1, 1923, vice C. B. Rollins, resigned, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

A. M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 268

February 9, 1921.

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following to be members of the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis, Missouri:

John B. Edwards, as chairman of said board, for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Oscar E. Buder term expired.

John H. Holliday, for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Vincent Dempsey, term expired.

Alexander H. Robbins, as secretary of said board, for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Charles J. Lambert, term expired.

James Y. Player, for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Glendy B. Arnold, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 11, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 267-268

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to hold for the terms designated below and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Victor J. Miller, for a term ending January 1, 1925, vice Chas. W. Mansur, term expired.

Steward McDonald, for a term ending January 1, 1925, vice Wm. A. Geraldin, term expired.

Philip H. Brockman, for a term ending January 1, 1922, vice Philip B. Fouke, resigned.

Wm. Young, for a term ending January 1, 1922, vice Thos. J. Shehan, resigned.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 13, 1921

From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1921

We strive for a greater Missouri. We know our state is rich in minerals, in soil, in forest, in water power. We see them largely undeveloped. We look forward to the time when Missouri shall be gridironed with good roads; when our untilled acres shall all be made serviceable; when our mineral resources shall be opened and furnish raw materials for thousands of factories, the wheels of which shall be turned by Missouri water power. Most of all, we dream of a greater people, happier, more prosperous—a generation better morally, socially, economically than this one.

Our dream is not impossible. It lies with this Legislature to lay the foundations upon which it may be ultimately realized. The corner stone of progress is an efficient school system.

It is not cause for pride, but no good can come from concealing the fact, that our educational system is not working well. According to a noted authority, our school system ranks far down the list among the states of the union.

The difficulty lies not so much in our town and city schools. In general the schools of the cities are efficient, and well supported. The teachers employed are generally competent, and not so grossly underpaid. The terms of school are reasonably long, the buildings good, the courses of study are well planned, high schools are accessible. In the country, terms are short, buildings only fair, courses of study offered are scant, teachers underpaid; high schools inaccessible. In the city, schools are crowded; in the country, only half attended.

There are in the state a total of 9486 school districts. There are about 650 high schools. These are situated almost exclusively in the towns and cities, leaving 8836 country school districts, or an average of nearly eighty per

county. Of these districts, 852 have an assessed value so low that their maximum levy will give them \$165 or less per annum for school purposes; 868 districts can levy as a maximum \$260 per year, and 3791 districts have a maximum of \$500 per year.

There are 897 districts with an enrollment of less than 15 school children; 3066 with an enrollment of less than 26; 6220 with 40 or less. There are 6067 schools with an average of 25 or less.

The average number of days of school in the city is 171.3; in the country 121.4 or 49.9 days less per year. Of the 696 districts holding more than eight months, practically all, are in the city. Of the 8790 schools holding eight months or less, practically all are in the country. The teachers holding state, life, and five year certificates, 1050 in all; and those holding diplomas from State Teachers' Colleges, 5025 are practically all teaching in the towns and cities; while the teachers holding second and third grade certificates and county special certificates are practically all in the country.

The country boys and girls are not getting a square deal. With nearly 50 days less schooling per year in schools poorly equipped and not so efficiently officered, they do not receive the educational opportunity in life that their brothers and sisters in the towns receive.

Nevertheless the problem is not one of antagonism of country against city. The interests of country and town are identical and they will inevitably and at last analysis advance or retrograde together.

Consider the problem. The average rural school districts contains less than two hundred and fifty people. The St. Louis school district contains 750,000. What progress could have been made with the schools of St. Louis, if the city were broken up as is the case in the country into districts of approximately two hundred and fifty people each. Instead of one district, nearly three thousand districts. In place of the great schools they now have, there would be 3000 one room schools; in place of a specialized

teaching profession, 3000 teachers holding second or third grade certificates.

The mere statement of the situation inexorably points the remedy. The city, or town is one school district; the country averages 80. The city builds its school system as a unit. The country breaks up its system in 80 units. In the city unit, the basis of tax assessment is large enough to afford support for an adequate school system; in the district unit, the basis is so small as to make the one room school a burden. Community interest and good schools attract population to the city. The country loses. But worse than this, the state loses.

The county unit bill drags no school down. It tends to lift all schools up. It makes the county the unit of school administration just as it is now the unit in civil administration. It affords a taxable property basis, wide enough to support not only efficient grade schools, but high schools as well, and this without becoming burdensome to the tax-payers. Enlarged districts will furnish students enough to make the schools worth while. Transportation will make the schools accessible to all children within the district.

Transportation of children from a district to a central school will not prove as expensive as maintaining the inefficient school. Such transportation will also prove a great aid and stimulus to good road building. And after all is said, the fact will still remain that good schools and good roads will go forward together. We shall plan later for good roads, let us now make the start by enacting the county unit bill for better schools.

County unit is not an undemocratic form of administration. It is merely the democratic enlargement of the group. It will make community centers and community interest, thus it tends to stop the trend to the city and reduce tenantry. It follows the logical line of our civil administration. It denies the right of the rich man to escape contributing to the support of the public schools because he is childless or because his children are grown.

Economy cannot be measured by the mere refusal to spend money for the state. Penuriousness is not economy. If economy is gauged by the refusal to spend, then let us abandon all of the state institutions, educational and eleemosynary, revoke all the state's activities save only the courts and the sheriffs. Economy is gauged by the returns from the dollars spent. Economy cannot be separated from efficiency, and the true measure is not how many dollars are spent, but what returns we get for each dollar we do spend.

It affords a square deal and an increased opportunity for education to the children of the poor man.

The administrators of the schools under county unit are elected by the people. They come from all parts of the county, and are therefor truly representative.

County unit is not expensive. A very careful survey shows that under county unit we could maintain the schools we have for 12 per cent less money. But we must have better schools and better schools under any system will cost money. Economy is the devil's own reason for poor schools. Ignorance and poverty are twins and march backward. Education and prosperity go hand in hand and face forward. There is no reason in the argument that we cannot afford the highest grade schools obtainable. On purely economic grounds we simply cannot afford to be without them.

It is contended that there is no demand for county unit. Never was contention farther afield. Of the 9486 districts in the state, all but 1649 have levied the maximum allowed by the constitution to support their schools, and 61 per cent of them have by the voluntary vote of their people raised the levy to amounts exceeding the 65 cent permissible. When 61 per cent of the districts voluntarily tax themselves in excess of the rates fixed in the Constitution to support their schools, we may be assured that the people are demanding for their own children the best in education that is obtainable.

The intolerable, insuperable fact is this: our educational system gives us no cause for pride. The state's rank is far

down the line. The state is slipping in standing and in population among the other states of the union. The present system has been long tried. It is not a success. No patchwork will do. We must try some system which will work, or which at least gives promise that it will work.

Twenty-two states have tried county unit. None have ever abandoned it. Educational authorities are in favor of it. I believe county unit will work for us, because it has worked and does now work in other states which have tried it.

County unit makes it possible by widening the area, and thus increasing the taxable wealth of the districts for the people to have good schools if they want them. County boards have better opportunities to study the needs and provide for the wants of the schools than have district boards with their smaller obligation and more cramped means. County unit therefore offers better supervision and control. County unit does no more than to offer to the people of the counties an opportunity to improve their schools if they, by their own vote, choose to support them.

This is our situation. Education is the primary duty of the state. We must, as the representatives of the state, at least make good educational opportunities possible. The channels through which educational opportunities may flow to the people are choked. Over eight thousand district boards are locked into a log jam in the channel while the water of support upon which the educational opportunity must float is at low ebb. We must unchoke the channel and provide the means of support. The state board of equalization will provide by following the law in the matter of assessments, means by which the people of the various counties can raise the money to support good schools; county unit will clear away the jam of 8,000 district boards, and open the stream.

Everything waits upon education. Development of the state's resources, harnessing her water powers, tilling her acres, building her roads; progress in all these is a problem which is intertwined with, dependent upon, and impossible

of final solution without education. There is no such thing as a prosperous state without it. Social, moral and economic advancement will not precede and can never outrun educational progress. The first foundation stone of a greater Missouri is a sound and practicable educational system.

REVENUE

There are pending before the legislature bills to appropriate \$3,000,000 to the public schools; to devote forty per cent of the revenue to the public schools, to appropriate large amounts for new buildings, beside the usual appropriation bills.

On the other side, are pending bills to reduce the income tax, the corporation tax and the inheritance tax; and to cut down the fees of the oil department and beverage department.

There have already been filed with the state auditor deficiency claims aggregating more than a million dollars. This amount will be largely increased, before the session ends, and no less than \$1,500,000 will have to be deducted from the \$4,900,000 surplus on hand January 1st.

Other factors must be considered. Business has been at high pressure during the period of war inflation. Salaries, wages, profits have been high. There has therefore existed heretofore a large volume of incomes, upon which the income tax could be levied. That condition no longer exists. Incomes have merely by the operation of business conditions been greatly reduced. Without any change in the law, the receipts from the income tax will be greatly reduced, perhaps equal to one-half.

Further, during the period of large profits, the operation of the penitentiary on its industrial side, shared in the general distribution. This condition cannot be expected to continue. Not even the present prison board under which the result was attained holds out hope that a profit can be realized during the next two years.

The corporation franchise tax has been assailed in the courts. The case is now pending. I believe the law will be

upheld, but as long as its validity is under challenge, we cannot with full confidence rely upon it. It might be stricken down. If so, it would present a situation of serious difficulty to the state.

The income tax ought to be reduced as a matter of equity and justice. I would suggest that the rate be reduced to one per cent, and the law otherwise remain unchanged. The inheritance tax is so high as to be wholly out of line with similar taxes of our neighboring states. The several states are, after all, competitors to some extent in making their conditions of residence attractive. The inheritance tax operates against the state. It should be reduced to correspond roughly with the laws of our sister states; particularly our adjoining states. Until the litigation affecting the corporation franchise tax is adjusted or disposed of, that law ought not to be changed.

It is the unanimous view of the state Board of Equalization that the assessment of property in this state should be, as the law requires, at its full and lawful value. We are moved to take this stand for two compelling reasons.

First—Because the law specifically commands it, and anything less than a sincere attempt to fulfill the law's mandate would violate our several oaths.

Second—Because under the present method of assessment, the local schools have been hampered and cramped by lack of revenue, and cannot improve their condition without it. Meanwhile, more than 80 counties have been compelled to allow their warrants to go to protest.

A lawful assessment will not mean an increase in state revenue. The board will ask the legislature to reduce the rate of levy proportionately as the assessment is increased.

A lawful assessment does not necessarily mean an increase in local revenue. It means that the people comprising each unit of the local taxing authorities have it in their own power to improve their schools, to pay their warrants or otherwise to better their local service.

The board desires to accomplish the lawful assessment with as little confusion and inequity as possible. The Con-

stitution presents some difficulties. It may be necessary for the legislature in order to forestall a large increase in county and city taxation to reduce the constitutional limits of the rate of possible levy by county courts and others, except only the schools. I think it is necessary, but the power to increase the school revenues if the people vote them should not be reduced below the limitations of the Constitution.

The board is of one accord that, (1) the state's revenue from property tax should not be increased; (2) that the counties and cities should not increase the tax collected beyond the amount necessary to take care of their needs on the present level, plus enough to pay up their debts and protested warrants, (3) that no fetters should be put upon the power of the people to improve by self-imposed taxation for school purposes, the condition of their own schools.

Considering the whole situation, it is obvious that we cannot go up with our expenditures, and down with our income. We cannot be over generous even with objects most worthy. We dare not greatly diminish our income, desirable as that might appear.

Surplus and collections from all sources considered, there will, in my judgment, be available for the general revenue fund not to exceed \$25,000,000. Should the corporation franchise tax be stricken down in the courts this amount would be reduced to \$20,000,000. I know there are higher estimates, but in my opinion it would be unsafe to use them as a basis for appropriations.

There has been practically no building and very little repairing done in the last six years. Every institution, educational, eleemosynary or penal, is asking for new buildings and repairs. Since they have been so long neglected, it is obvious that many of their demands are proper, and their necessities real and immediate.

It is impossible for this legislature, or for me, in the time at our disposal to inquire fully into the relative merits of the claims or to judge which is of most pressing necessity from the state's viewpoint. It is unsafe for the state, either to try to fill all of their claims, or to attempt to parcel out to

the institutions such money as may seem to be available. Neither plan would be economical. Either would be of doubtful value as a cohesive building plan for the state's institutions.

In view of the above conditions, I recommend that there be created an unpaid building commission, similar to the commission which built this capitol, and that appropriations for repairs and construction be made to that commission. Let the commission be empowered to visit the institutions and judge between their necessities, and their relative urgency. On account of the uncertainty of our revenue due to litigation, it should be possible to hold the appropriations until it becomes evident that the money will be available. The state can then embark upon a building program that is too long delayed and much needed.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

The present judicial districts are a patchwork of inefficiency; a monument to political expediency. Leaving out of consideration the cities of St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis, which present separate problems, the remaining thirty-five districts vary in population according to 1910 census, from 33,000 to 96,000, and in number of counties from one to six. The average population is 61,000.

Pettis county, the thirtieth district, with a population of 33,913, presents a glaring contrast with the 14th district, comprising Cooper, Cole, Maries, Moniteau, Morgan and Miller, with a population of 96,311. The 33rd, 37th and 38th districts with two counties each and a maximum population of 33,723; 33,743, and 39,047 respectively, present striking comparison with the 18th, 19th and 24th, with populations of 90,757; 86,876 and 91,127 respectively.

It is also to be noted that the 35th district, having a population of 64,284 has two judges, one presiding over the circuit court and one over Louisiana court of common pleas; the 15th circuit having two counties and only 55,000 has two judges; the 10th circuit with three counties and a total

of 61,789 people has two judges, as has also the 28th with three counties and 65,000 people.

In my judgment, the state, outside the three large cities could be properly served by thirty or less districts which would give to each judge a population of approximately 73,000 people; but if it appears to be the judgment of the legislature to leave the same number of circuits as now exist, each of the 35 circuits should be reformed and redistricted to contain as nearly as may be 63,500 people. I hope this session of the legislature will not fail to perform this important duty.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

Since the results of the 1920 census have been made public, it becomes proper to reform the Senatorial Districts of the state. This is a duty which we cannot omit. The duty in the first instance devolves upon the legislature, or in case of its failure for any reason, upon a board composed of the governor, secretary of state and attorney-general. Whether the legislature agrees upon a redistricting bill or not, I hope that the legislature will give careful study to the matter so that, should the duty devolve upon the officials named, they would have the advantage of the studies made by the legislature.

The redistricting should be done fairly, making the districts contiguous, compact and as nearly equal in population as is possible. Great advantage to the public service will be obtained if the redistricting should result in placing the two great political parties in a competitive attitude, not only as to control of the senate, but within the individual districts.

One of the great movements to which we all stand committed is legislation effectuating the expressed will of the people in voting the \$60,000,000 bond issue. I have asked the legislature to withhold action on this matter until a special session could be called. In making this request I had in mind two advantages. First, to keep the calendar of this session clean for the consideration of other measures

of great importance, second at a special session at which nothing else than road matters will be considered. Second, to afford to every interested individual or organization an opportunity to be heard, and to permit the legislature to so center its attention upon this great subject as to result in the best and most carefully considered legislation.

The legislature and a great many organizations over the state agreed with my request. Since then the attorney-general has held, and very properly in my judgment, that the interest on the bonds to be issued could not under the terms of the constitutional amendment voted, be paid out of money received from automobile licenses. It would be highly unfortunate to add at this time to the burdens of the legislature. To attempt serious hearings on road legislation, attracting crowds to Jefferson City, at this time would distract attention from the matters in hand and which must have attention.

Considering the above conditions, an informal meeting of the road committees of both houses of legislature was held at which it was agreed by all present that, *First*, any and all bills might be introduced into the house or senate and printed for distribution and discussion. *Second*, that no action would be taken upon such bills at this session. *Third*, that within six weeks after the adjournment of this session a special session should be called at which would be heard all interested parties in connection with the road legislation and final action taken upon road legislation in general and particularly with reference to the 60,000,000-dollar bond issue.

I am in accord with this program and agree, in less than six weeks after the adjournment of this session, to call a special session to consider road legislation.

In August will be held an election determining whether the people want a Constitutional Convention. At that time will be submitted also an amendment authorizing the payment of interest out of the automobile licenses. With the legislation to be enacted at the special session, the state will then be in position to go ahead with a program of road

construction which I believe will give us high rank in that regard.

There are pending a number of bills looking toward the consolidation of the state activities under certain recognized groupings. The object of these bills is to make each appointive state official responsive and responsible: to co-ordinate the departments of the government and to eliminate duplication and lost motion. There are eight of these groupings, creating the departments of public instruction; of agriculture, of labor; of eleemosynary institutions; of inspection; of finance; of budget; of public works and penal institutions.

The department of public instruction would consolidate under one management the five state Teachers' Colleges, the Lincoln Institute, the school for the deaf and the school for the blind. All of these institutions now are managed by one separate board for each. There is no attempt to combine the institutions into one institution. There is an attempt to make them all integral parts of a state school system.

In the management of these various institutions, there is too much local pride, too little state plan, too much local interest; too little attempt to make them units in a state system. Local pride is admirable, and it will serve us under consolidation, but we must get the statewide view. We must see the educational system, as a whole, and as a statewide interest, not a dissevered lot of local interests.

There exists a board of curators to plan for the university with its branches. There exists a state superintendent to plan for the grade and high schools. There exists no head to plan for all the state teachers' colleges. Each one opposes the other and the university to some extent opposes them all. The college most fortunate in appropriations this session may be the least lucky the next. There exists two fat years succeeded by two lean years. The legislature attempts to equalize, without proper regard for their importance or the people they serve.

The legislature is not at fault. It has not the means or the time to get adequate information. The relative needs, merits and deserts of the several institutions can only be served, and consistently supplied along the lines of a statewide educational service by an executive head of all the institutions, responsible for them all, not to the locality, but to the state.

A central board of control will serve two very valuable purposes. First, they will be able to construct a plan for the advancement of the schools involved and adhere to the plan over a period of years, thus advancing the schools as a system instead of as an isolated institution. Second, they will be able to standardize the curricula of these institutions and co-ordinate such curricula with the state university. There is every reason to believe that such central board of control will be able to achieve economy as well as to increase the efficiency of the institution.

AGRICULTURE

A bill is already pending for the consolidation into the department of agriculture of the activities heretofore carried on by the board of agriculture, and adding to that department the duties of the warehouse commissioner, land reclamation commissioner and the bureau of immigration. The bill contemplates retaining the board of agriculture as at present organized, but in an advisory capacity to a director of agriculture, who will be the responsible executive head of the department. The board of agriculture is to retain as heretofore the management of the state fair. Not only will this consolidation result in economies in stopping duplication of work and in abolishing useless offices, but it will render more efficient service in the administration of the various laws entrusted to it.

In the past the board of agriculture has tried to do certain things for the agricultural interests of this state, but this board has been subject to the weakness that any other board similarly constituted must have. There was no centralization, no responsibility, and little authority in any

one member. To set up an executive head of the agricultural department means to increase the service rendered by such department and to give the board itself life and vigor.

LABOR

We propose also a department of labor, to which shall be delegated the powers of the factory inspector, the mine inspector, the bureau of labor statistics, the supervision of private employment agencies, and the conduct of public employment agencies. There is no reason why the same inspector could not inspect mines and factories and employment agencies on the same trip. It is confidently expected that this department will be able to achieve large economies in its interior organization and in cutting down useless offices. By enlarging the scope of the department of labor we also expect to give vastly increased efficiency to this department.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

There has already been introduced a bill to consolidate the management of all the five state hospitals, the sanatorium at Mt. Vernon, the institution for the feeble-minded at Marshall, the federal home at St. James, and the confederate home at Higginsville under one management. Intrinsically the business of the board of managers of each of these several institutions is a business proposition. One board of control in charge of them all will have numerous advantages, among them:

1st—The ability to judge as to their relative needs and to form a working plan for their upbuilding.

2nd—The supervision of purchase of supplies to achieve large economies.

3rd—By providing competent medical supervision to increase their usefulness and their power to heal the unfortunates entrusted to them.

This board of control shall be a bipartisan or non-partisan board. The evils of political control and frequent change of administration of these institutions has been often pointed out. From every standpoint they should be taken out of politics and it is a sad commentary that this has not been done long before in Missouri. If the control of these institutions is vested in one board and that a non-partisan board, we shall be able to place these institutions upon an efficient, scientific and economical basis, and at the same time give a larger measure of attention to the humanitarian debt which the state owes to its unfortunate wards.

INSPECTIONS

We plan also the consolidation of a number of inspection services under one head. The inspection of beverages, eggs, ice cream, milk, hotels, barbers, etc., are not unrelated subjects. The same inspector and the same force will serve for them all. That they can be and ought to be consolidated in the interest of economy and efficiency admits of no doubt.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

The penal institutions of this state have already been consolidated. I have no fault to find with that law, except that the control of the penal institutions by a board is a division of responsibilities. Institutions so large and so important as are the penal institutions of this state would be better served by the employment of one man, skilled and technically trained in his work, even though it be necessary to pay a large salary.

The penitentiary is a city in itself. Like many other cities it has its business side, its humanitarian side, its medical side and in addition affords a disciplinarian problem. There are a few men in America who are qualified to achieve the best results in the management of a penitentiary, having regard not only to discipline and punishment but to the corrective aspect of the penitentiary as well. The same can be said of the reformatory at Boonville, at Chillicothe and

at Tipton. I recommend that the board system of control be abolished. That one single responsible executive be placed in control of the institution; that the amount of his salary be left indeterminate and that there be no restrictions as to his residence in order that we may if possible secure the highest possible grade of executive ability for these institutions regardless of politics or residence.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

A bill has also been introduced for the creation of a department of finance which shall take over and administer the duties heretofore performed by the bank commissioner, building and loan commissioner, blue sky commissioner and the soldiers settlement board. These are related activities and can well be administered by one responsible head.

The bank commissioner has long been underpaid and since we are assigning new duties to him, the salary of this department should be increased. The banking department has been undermanned and the number of the bank inspectors and amount of their salaries should be increased. These increases in salary will be more than offset by the increased income to the department resulting from more bank inspections. It is impossible for the present force to make as many inspections as are demanded by the banks themselves and when it occurs, as is now the case, that a number of the bank examiners are withdrawn from inspection in order to assume control of banks which are in difficulty, a critical situation is presented. For this reason I recommend that the bill as presented be passed.

BUDGET

Members of both parties in the state are bound by their party platforms to the budget system. A bill has been presented looking toward the creation of the budget system in Missouri. The bill provides that the department shall take over the duties heretofore exercised by the state tax commission and the state printing commission. The

department of budget will be charged with the duties of estimating the revenue and the needs of the state; with studying the possibilities of still further co-ordinating the departments of the state and of making them more efficient.

The board through its bureau of purchase will have general supervision of the purchase of supplies, stationery, printing and other merchandise needed by all the various departments. On one item alone this department would be able to save in the next four years several hundred thousand dollars. There is too much useless printing done. The bill gives the department power to edit and to determine what shall be printed and will thus be able to reduce the volume of public printing which has run to an alarming proportion. In many other ways I am confident that the department of budget will be able to accomplish economy which will run to large volume and to attract attention to the possibilities of increased efficiency in the administration of the government.

PUBLIC WORKS

A bill has been prepared consolidating in a department of public works the duties of the board of permanent seat of government; the control of public buildings located at the capitol and it is recommended that to this department in the future be referred the control of the state parks as established and that to this department be delegated the responsibility of repairing present buildings and constructing new buildings, for the various institutions of the state. Appropriations for this purpose should be made to this department.

Other measures commend themselves to your attention. The workmen's compensation act, appropriations for the health service, enlarging the scope of the immigration service, the geological survey, the development of water power, the uniform accounting bill, child welfare legislation—all these and more are meritorious bills and should be passed.

We must not forget that a resolution must be passed submitting to the voters an amendment to permit the pay-

ment of interest on the proposed road bond issue, and that a resolution be passed making women eligible to hold office.

All of us stand committed to a revision of the election laws in the interest of the purification and the protection of the ballot. All that this legislature can do in this regard it ought to do. There are a number of measures pending, which are designed to protect the ballot.

Senate bill No. 1 introduced by Senators Proctor and Blodgett and House bill No. 3 introduced by Representatives O'Donnell and Chaney provides for the Australian or blanket ballot and affords an easier method for the voter to express his choice, not only as between tickets but as between candidates. It also forecloses the opportunity for the fraudulent changing of tickets which is afforded by the present separate ballot. The law provided by this bill would be a forward step and should be adopted.

Senate Bill No. 225 introduced by Senators Proctor and Blodgett (House bill No. 2 introduced by Reps. O'Donnell, McPherson, Smith and Chaney) is a general law providing for the registration of elections in cities of 75,000 or over. This bill provides very complete measures for registration and safeguards registration against fraud. It also provides an effective method of purging the roll of registration. Before this session commenced this bill was very carefully gone over by committees from the two larger cities, involved and approved in the main. Since such approval, however, there has been introduced another bill covering the same ground. This is Senate bill number 298, introduced by Senator Irwin, (House bill 409, introduced by Rep. Stockard). This last bill is somewhat more extensive than Senate bill 225 and covers registration in all cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand. The measures for registration are somewhat too expensive and too cumbersome for cities between 25,000 and 75,000. Therefore I recommend that Senate bill No. 225 be amended to provide for registration prior to statewide primaries as well as before the general election, and for the reduction of

salaries of police commissioners in cities of less than one hundred thousand population.

There are other valuable features in Senate bill 298, which should be carried forward and incorporated in Senate bill No. 225. I very respectfully urge that a substitute bill or an amendment of Senate bill No. 225 incorporating the valuable features of both the proposed law be enacted.

House bill 261 introduced by Representative Stockard, (Senate bill 299 introduced by Senator Penzell) provide a very extensive method and regulation for the control of primaries. The requirement for central registration which existed in this bill at the time of its introduction in the House has been stricken out in the Senate, which in my judgment was perfectly proper. The bill also contains valuable provisions covering recount of ballots and much other valuable matter. I respectfully suggest that using this bill as a basis the legislature will enact a measure containing all its valuable features, which will safeguard and protect the ballot in primary elections and which will provide heavy penalties for the violation of the sanctity of the ballot.

There is one feature of the election law which, so far as I know, has not been covered by any bill as yet introduced. That is a measure which will control and regulate party elections for the selection of party committeemen. I suggest that the same penalties be applied to fraudulent voting and counting in the election of party officials as is provided in the laws governing state officials; that proxies be absolutely prohibited, and that provision be made for recount the same as is made in the pending bills regulating primaries.

Party control of government is an established fact in this country. It is an open secret that the control of the party itself is determined by the selection of its committeemen and its officials. It is a blot upon our party system that following nearly every election of committeemen or party officials there are cries of gross fraud with more than a suspicion of evidence to sustain them. It is the duty of all of us and, we are all, regardless of party, bound to see that the control of our respective parties is not obtained by fraud

or dishonesty and that anyone who attempts to obtain control of the party by fraudulent or dishonest methods should be subject to heavy penalties. As loyal party men, devoted to the welfare of our respective parties, but most of all devoted to the welfare of the country, which we desire our party to serve, we cannot omit doing anything which will guarantee the honesty and integrity of the ballot in cities or country, in primary or general election. We must do what we humanly can to guarantee that the selection of party officials and committeemen is not tainted by fraud or dishonesty. The election of party organization is in America the source and well spring of government. Pollution at the source will mean pollution of the stream. If we fail to see to it that the source of governmental administration, that is, the party organization, is not defiled, we cannot consistently complain if the government, which is based upon that organization is not what we would like to have it to be.

Regardless of party affiliations we, of this legislature and of this administration, have serious responsibilities. We are under personal obligations and party pledges, which we dare not disregard and would not fail to redeem. The people of the state are looking to us to measure up to the estimate that they placed upon each and every one of us of whatsoever degree when they elected us to office. As was said by Abraham Lincoln in one of his messages: "We, even we here, have the power and must bear the responsibility. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the remotest generations."

In lesser degree, but no less truly, the magnitude of our task measures our responsibility and leaves us no middle ground between performance and failure. The program may be comprehensive, it may in some respects be almost revolutionary in its provisions. There is no excuse for faltering for that reason. The man who would not try something new to upbuild a lagging school system, to

guarantee a fair election, to construct a road system, to consolidate and make responsive a system of government, is one who turns aside simply from the responsibility of the task. There is no reason for failure, there is no excuse for nonperformance—the order of the day in Missouri is Forward, and that man, or that party, which refuses the challenge will and ought to travel down the road of broken pledges to dishonor.

[ARTHUR M. HYDE.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 17, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 349

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 1, at Fulton, Missouri, for terms ending February 1, 1925, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Dr. E. B. Clements, Macon, Missouri, vice W. R. Taylor, term expired.

Fred Williams, Fulton, Missouri, vice R. S. Walton, term expired.

E. C. Kennan, Laddonia, Missouri, vice G. M. Foster, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE**FEBRUARY 17, 1921***From the Journal of the Senate, p. 349*

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 2, at St. Joseph, Missouri, for terms ending February 1, 1925, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

W. C. Pierce, Maryville, Missouri, vice J. L. George, term expired.

E. J. Short, Kansas City, Missouri, vice James H. Hull, term expired.

Mrs. Mary Brown, St. Joseph, Missouri, vice Edward Kelso, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE**FEBRUARY 17, 1921***From the Journal of the Senate, p. 349*

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 3, at Nevada, Missouri, for terms ending February 1, 1925, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

George W. Schweer, Clinton, Missouri, vice A. N. Lindsey, term expired.

J. M. McAnulty, Nevada, Missouri, vice John P. Swain, term expired.

W. J. Sewell, Carthage, Missouri, vice M. T. Davis, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 17, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 349-350

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 4, at Farmington, Missouri, for terms ending February 1, 1925, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Dr. Edward Griffin, Flat River, Missouri, vice P. A. Benham, term expired.

R. H. Davis, Fredericktown, Missouri, vice Sam J. McMinn, term expired.

Carl F. Bloker, Caruthersville, Missouri, vice J. H. Buford, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 399

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I respectfully request that the appointment made by me February 17, 1921, of Mr. E. J. Short, Kansas City,

Missouri, to the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 2, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and submitted to the Senate for confirmation or disapproval, be returned to me, Mr. Short having declined to qualify if commissioned.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Mr. W. V. Hauber, Grant City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 2 at St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice James H. Hull, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 403

February 21, 1921.

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Regents of the Central Missouri State Teachers' College at Warrensburg, Missouri, for terms ending January 1, 1927, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Max A. Christopher, Kansas City, Mo., vice J. L. Spillers, term expired.

Henry Lamm, Sedalia, Mo., vice F. O. Denney, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 408

February 21, 1921.*To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:*

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Regents of Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for terms ending January 1, 1927, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Ethel M. Ralph, Valley Park, Mo., vice Moses Whybark, term expired.

James A. Finch, New Madrid, Mo., vice Dr. John R. Clerk, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 408

February 21, 1921.*To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the biennial report of the Prison Board made to me as per section 12475, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 169

February 25, 1921.*To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:*

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Mr. E. Lansing Ray of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators for the University of the State of Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice David R. Francis, term expired.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 28, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 497

February 28, 1921.*To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:*

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Roy F. Britton, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending March 13, 1921, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself failed of confirmation, vice S. S. Pingree, resigned.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 28, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate. p. 123

February 28, 1921.

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I respectfully request that the appointment made by me February 21, 1921, of Mrs. Ethel M. Ralph, Valley Park, Missouri, to the Board of Regents of the Southeast Missouri Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, and submitted to the Senate for confirmation or disapproval, be returned to me, Mrs. Ralph having declined to qualify if commissioned.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Mr. H. J. Talbot, Richmond Heights, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Moses Whybark, term expired.

:

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 2, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate. p. 540

March 2, 1921.*To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:*

In accordance with resolution passed by your body on January 27, 1921, and in accordance with section 12166 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the State Auditor

and his findings with reference to the financial transactions of the Board of Barber Examiners, for a period of one year ending January 31, 1921:

It appears from the report that the Board of Barber Examiners has been spending more money in the administration of its affairs than can be realized from the collection of licenses, and that such board is steadily going behind. The board has agreed to serve without pay in the collection of licenses until such time as it can pay its indebtedness.

Under the provision of section 12166 it appears that this board is responsible to nobody except the Legislature, and I therefore transmit the report to you with the recommendation that the law relating to barber examinations and licenses be so amended as to permit the collection of a license fee of \$2.00 and that the law be made applicable to cities of 2,000 population and over, and that your honorable body take such action with reference to the present board as it may deem proper.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 2, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 548

To the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College at Maryville, Missouri, for terms ending January 1, 1927, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

B. G. Voorhees, St. Joseph, Missouri, vice W. A. Weightman, term expired.

Geo. J. Stevenson, Tarkio, Missouri, vice Geo. T. Groomer, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 3, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 574

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

In as much as the Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., under date of February 25, 1921, has officially certified the population of Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, as of January 1, 1920, to be three hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and ten (324,410) thereby making Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, subject, in matters of election to the provisions of article XVII, chapter 30, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, rendering the provisions of article XVI, chapter 3, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, inapplicable to said city; and thereby abolishing the board of election commissioners appointed under said article XVI.

I therefore have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Election Commissioners for terms ending January 15, 1925, and until their successors are commissioned and qualified, vice prior board abolished:

Louis H. Oppenstein, Kansas City, Missouri, to be member and chairman of said board.

Eugene H. Blake, Kansas City, Missouri, to be member of said board.

Bird H. McGarvey, Kansas City, Missouri, to be member and secretary of said board.

William H. Moore, Kansas City, Missouri, to be member of said board.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1269

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

One of the important measures before your body for immediate attention is the workmen's compensation law. This measure in some form has been up for consideration by several legislatures and has been lost in a maze of amendments.

The workmen's compensation law passed by the last (the Fiftieth) General Assembly was defeated at the November election because of defects in that law. Its defects were known to its friends before it was submitted to referendum, and the representatives of labor and of the employers association had, even before the election, agreed upon a substitute measure. That measure was introduced at this session.

Unfortunately, the identity of the measure as introduced had become obscured in the usual amendments. In the House the bill was amended to provide for monopolistic state insurance—in the Senate, for private insurance only.

The Senate has very recently amended the workmen's compensation law to reinstate the competitive insurance feature, and that amendment with some others come now before the House for concurrence. It would be, in my judgment, a calamity if this session of the Legislature should adjourn without enacting the workmen's compensation law. The Senate amendments put the bill into condition which

is satisfactory both to the representatives of the associated industries and of labor in Missouri. The time is so late that extended debate upon these amendments is impossible.

The bill in the form in which the Senate has put it, is an acceptable and workable law, and I venture to express the hope that the House will concur in the Senate amendments in order that there may be to the credit of the members of this Legislature, among so many other good things accomplished, a workmen's compensation law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1410

To the members of the House of Representatives of the 51st General Assembly:

Your resolution of March 15th, asking me for the date upon which the General Assembly will be reconvened in special session, has been received.

It is impossible at this time to set a definite date. Considering all the elements of the problem, my judgment is that a date between April 18th and May 1st will be set for the convening of the special session.

A. M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 19, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1152-1153

To the President and Members of the Senate:

You have labored diligently and well. Not only do I feel a sense of personal obligation to each of you, but as an

official of the state, I am impelled to intrude upon you a few moments of your closing hours to express the gratitude which I am sure is due you from the people of the state.

It is perhaps too early, and too close to the event, to properly estimate the value of the service you have rendered. Nevertheless a few points stand out in such bold relief that they cannot escape comment.

Yours has been an economical assembly. When the final figures are made up I believe that they will show that you have spent \$200,000.00 less than your predecessors. But it is not for its economy that this assembly will be chiefly notable.

You have done much to establish a broader justice in Missouri. You have opened the way to put women on full political equality with men. You have provided relief measures for the farmer. You have underwritten and guaranteed a free, fair and honest ballot. You have removed the charitable institutions of the state from politics and have recognized the humanitarian obligation of the state toward its wards. You have increased the dignity of labor and established a more sympathetic relationship between employer and employee.

You have made it possible to eliminate waste and duplication from the state's expenditures. You have provided the means of proper supervision of those expenditures. You have put those charged with executive responsibility in position to demand economy and enforce efficiency. The criticism has been made that you have raised salaries. That criticism is not true, but if it were, it would sink into insignificance compared to the savings and the service which you have made possible and which will be apparent two years hence.

You have given to the cause of education a great forward impulse in Missouri. More than half of the total estimated general revenue of the state has been devoted to the schools and higher educational institutions of the state. By your tax reduction measures you have made it possible to put the assessment of the state upon the basis of true

value, thus enabling the people of the various counties to vote larger revenue for their own schools without increasing taxation for other purposes.

By the county unit bill you have equalized educational opportunities in Missouri. You have put it in the power of the people to give their children the education which they deserve and which Missouri desires they should have. This measure is almost universally acclaimed as a forward step of the first magnitude. I measure carefully the weight of words when I say that I rejoice more to have had a small part in the enactment of a measure which shall do so much for the generations of Missouri, living and yet unborn, than any other event in all my life.

More than all else, you have created a new spirit in Missouri. Our people will no longer submit that Missouri shall slip in her standing among the states; that our rural districts shall be slowly depopulated; that our schools shall be ranked thirty-fourth in the nation. Our people may not be swift to essay changes, but they have set their faces forward with determination and they will not turn back.

Men talk of using the referendum to undo what you have done. Partisanism may blind and bourbonism embitter, but such talk is both vain and foolish. What reason have they to offer for tearing down your work? To return to a system which is discredited? To keep a few office-holders in jobs? For this, would the people turn aside from the pathway of progress, economy and education? If a sufficient number of purblind partisans can be enrolled for a referendum let us welcome the issue. To embark upon a state-wide discussion of the needs and problems of the state, her schools and institutions can be disastrous only to those who espouse reaction or who oppose the mandate of progress which the people have given us. Such a discussion will serve to further inform our people and to put behind your measures the inestimable force of an aroused public determination.

None of us will claim that the laws we have passed are perfect. Experience will develop imperfections which

subsequent assemblies will correct. But we have established principles and started upon policies which are inevitably right and which will operate to upbuild the state and bless her people in years to come. To have had a part in the beginnings of these principles and policies is a proud boast which members of this assembly can confidently proclaim.

So much good has been accomplished, so many willing hands have been set to the plow, so many unnoticed sacrifices have been made and so great and genuine service rendered by the members of this Assembly that it seems odious to mention the names of any individually. The list of those who helped would include many more than half of the combined membership. Nevertheless, I would be ungrateful if I failed to acknowledge my personal obligation for the faithful co-operation and assistance of Honorable Hiram Lloyd, President, and Hon. Howard Gray, floor leader in the Senate, and of Hon. Samuel O'Fallon, Speaker, and Hon. J. F. Morgan, floor leader in the House. For their intelligence and efficient efforts I am personally indebted, and accept the opportunity of grateful public acknowledgment.

Soon you will separate to go to your homes until we reassemble for the consideration of road legislation. You have done well. I congratulate you, but you have not completed your task. I hope that everyone of you, regardless of party or position here, will become an evangelist for a new and greater Missouri. Carry the message that Missouri has set her face forward and that Missouri will carry on until she resumes her rightful place in the forefront of the States of the Union, until she has developed her wealth of mine and forest and farms, until she has guaranteed justice to her humblest citizen and until every boy and girl in Missouri has an educational chance in life equal to that afforded by any other state in the Union, until the proudest boast of Missouri's proudest, as well as her humblest citizen, will be "I am from Missouri."

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

APRIL 20, 1921

From the Journal of the House of Representatives. pp. 2060-2061

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bill 746, with my approval dated April 20, 1921, endorsed thereon, with the exceptions noted in attached statement as per section 13, article 5, Constitution of Missouri.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1921.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—In House bill 746, section 29, is an appropriation for \$145,241.55 for publishing Constitutional Amendments. This appropriation is made to pay certain newspapers in the state which published such amendments.

I do not veto this item but I cannot pass the same without recording a strong protest against it. This item means that one newspaper in each county in Missouri receives about \$1,270.00 for the publication of the Constitutional Amendments at the last election. Those Constitutional Amendments covered 3 1-6 pages. There was no typesetting to be done by the individual papers as the whole matter was set up in what is known as boiler plate and shipped to the several papers.

I am satisfied that there are few country newspapers in the state who would charge a private concern more than \$50.00 a page for their space, especially when there was no typesetting to do. The actual service rendered to the state therefor would be not to exceed \$160.00 per newspaper,

upon the basis of their private business. For this service they have been allowed by Mr. Sullivan, former Secretary of State, the sum of \$1,270.00 each.

I do not veto the item because I understand that the state's credit has been pledged, certificates issued and signed by Mr. Sullivan, which certificates have passed to and become the property of banks in the state in regular course of business, and innocent parties ought not to be made to suffer.

I therefore feel that in justice to the innocent purchasers of these certificates I can only protest against it, but I cannot pass the matter without calling the attention of the people of the state to such a gross abuse of powers lodged by law in a public official.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 16, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1208

To the Senate of the Special Session of 1921:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind at St. Louis, for terms ending February 1, 1925, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified.

Edw. J. Miller, St. Louis, Missouri, vice George T. Lee, term expired.

Forrest C. Donnell, St. Louis, Missouri, vice Collins Thompson, term expired.

Fred H. Kreismann, St. Louis, Missouri, vice O. W. Hammer, term expired.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 16, 1921

*From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1208-1211**To the Senate of the Special Session, 1921:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following vacation appointments made by me subject to your confirmation:

April 9, 1921—R. J. Grover, Warrensburg, Missouri, as member of the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State Teachers' College, for a term ending January 1, 1925, vice C. A. Keith, deceased.

April 15, 1921—James A. Cooley, Kirksville, Missouri, as member of the Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College, for a term ending January 1, 1927, vice H. M. Still, term expired.

April 15, 1921—Allan Ralston, Queen City, Missouri, as member of the Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College, for a term ending January 1, 1927, vice himself, term expired.

April 18, 1921—William A. Raupp, Pierce City, Missouri, appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General and Commanding officer of the Missouri National Guard, vice Brigadier-General, Harvey C. Clark, deceased.

April 21, 1921—Dr. Rudolph Vitt, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1925, vice George H. Jones, resigned.

April 26, 1921—Dr. Franklin E. Murphy, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1925, vice Dr. W. A. Clark, term expired.

May 1, 1921—Dr. Edw. D. Holme, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Osteopathy, for a term ending May 1, 1926, vice Dr. W. D. Dobson, term expired.

May 2, 1921—Oliver Abel, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 18, 1926, office created by 51st General Assembly.

May 2, 1921—John Titus, Kansas City, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 18, 1925, office created by 51st General Assembly.

May 2, 1921—Herbert L. Raines, Maryville, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 18, 1924, office created by 51st General Assembly,

May 2, 1921—R. L. Searfoss, Odessa, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 18, 1923, office created by the 51st General Assembly.

May 2, 1921—A. H. Hatch, Jefferson City, Missouri, as member of State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 18, 1922, office created by 51st General Assembly.

May 2, 1921—Hugh McIndoe, Joplin, Missouri, as member of Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1925, vice Wm. G. Busby, resigned.

May 2, 1921—John A. Kurtz, Kansas City, Missouri, as member and chairman of Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1921, vice himself, term expired.

May 2, 1921—Mrs. Alice Mae Armstrong, Kansas City, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of the Federal Soldiers' Home, for a term ending February 1, 1923, vice Tim Birmingham, failed of confirmation.

May 2, 1921—Mrs. Mary A. Wanless, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of the Federal Soldiers' Home, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice M. L. Copeland, term expired.

May 2, 1921—George H. Lutzenberg, Salem, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Federal Soldiers' Home, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice H. E. Warren, term expired.

May 2, 1921—Judge H. W. Belding, Webster Groves, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of the Federal Soldiers' Home, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice Claud Bass, term expired.

May 2, 1921—Judge J. M. Lowe, Kansas City, Missouri, as member of Board of Managers of the Confederate Home, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice W. C. Bronaugh, term expired.

May 2, 1921—T. H. Cloud, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home, for term ending February 1, 1925, vice M. E. Benton, term expired.

May 2, 1921—E. C. Robbins, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice himself, term expired.

May 2, 1921—Geo. A. Campbell, Odessa, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home, for a term ending February 1, 1923, vice H. N. Phillips, failed of confirmation.

May 2, 1921—Dan D. Williams, Warrensburg, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home, for a term ending February 1, 1923, vice Thos. M. Cobb, failed of confirmation.

May 4, 1921—John H. Parshall, Kansas City, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Barber Examiners, for a term ending May 4, 1925, office created by 51st General Assembly.

May 4, 1921—C. M. Wells, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Barber Examiners, for a term ending May 4, 1925, office created by 51st General Assembly.

May 4, 1921—D. C. Kessler, Sedalia, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Barber Examiners, for a term ending May 4, 1925, office created by 51st General Assembly.

May 5, 1921—Charles F. Ward, Plattsburg, Missouri, as member of the Board of Regents of Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College, for a term ending January 1, 1925, vice himself, failed of confirmation.

May 16, 1921—Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, Greenville, Missouri, as Industrial Inspector for the State of Missouri, for a term ending August 7, 1923, vice Lee Dunlap, failed of Senate confirmation.

May 16, 1921—George W. Wagner, Jefferson City, Missouri, as Commissioner of the Food and Drug Department, for a term ending January 1, 1923, vice Dr. E. L. Barnhouse, failed of Senate confirmation.

May 16, 1921—Frank Middleton, Unionville, Missouri, as commissioner of the Game and Fish Department, for a term ending May 13, 1923, vice Tim Birmingham, failed of Senate confirmation.

May 21, 1921—Dr. Ethan E. Brunner, Carrollton, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1925, vice Dr. T. M. Cotton, term expired.

May 21, 1921—Dr. Cortez F. Enloe, Jefferson City, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1925, vice U. J. Ferguson, term expired.

May 21, 1921—Leslie Dana, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, term ending February 1, 1925, vice J. C. Jones, term expired.

May 21, 1921—W. L. Sturdevant, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice Adolph Michaels, term expired.

May 21, 1921—Frederick W. Arnold, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1923, vice Jacob Lambert, deceased.

May 21, 1921—W. C. Bender of St. Joseph, Missouri, as member of the Missouri Pharmacy Board, for a term ending August 16, 1924, vice himself, failed of confirmation.

May 31, 1921—I. Glaser, Springfield, Missouri, as member of the Board of Regents of the Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, for a term ending February 1, 1927, vice himself, term expired.

May 31, 1921—Judge C. H. Skinker, Bolivar, Missouri, as member of the Board of Regents of the Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, for a term ending February 1, 1927, vice John H. Case, term expired.

May 31, 1921—C. O. McNamee, Fulton, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers for the School for Deaf, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice John C. Mitchell, term expired.

May 31, 1921—Mrs. May Scovern Hunt, Macon, Missouri, as member of Board of the School for Deaf, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice Marck C. Hawkins, term expired.

May 31, 1921—Ross R. Wagner, Mexico, Missouri, as member of Board of Managers of the School for Deaf, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice Harry C. Turner, term expired.

June 4, 1921—Dr. R. O. Crawford, Eldorado Springs, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers of State Hospital No. 3, at Nevada, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, vice W. J. Sewall, resigned.

June 4, 1921—Frank N. McDavid, Springfield, Missouri, as member of the Board of Curators for the State University for a term ending January 1, 1927, vice H. B. McDaniel, term expired.

June 4, 1921—George L. Edwards, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of the Board of Curators of the State University, for a term ending January 1, 1927, vice John H. Bradley, term expired.

June 8, 1921—Rev. C. B. Miller, Springfield, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending January 1, 1927, vice Mary E. Perry, term expired.

June 8, 1921—Mrs. C. A. Braley, Kansas City, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending January 1, 1927 vice E. F. Ledki, term expired.

June 8, 1921—Mrs. Charles R. Glenn, Lamar, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending January 1, 1927, vice Eugene Weiffenbach, term expired.

June 8, 1921—Mrs. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Charities and

Corrections, for a term ending January 1, 1925, vice Mrs. Ardella Still, failed of confirmation.

June 8, 1921—Joseph B. Greensfelder, Clayton, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending January 1, 1925, vice himself, failed of confirmation.

June 8, 1921—J. A. Corley, St. Joseph, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending January 1, 1923, vice himself, failed of confirmation.

June 13, 1921—T. J. Hedrick, Buckner, Missouri, as State Warehouse Commissioner of Missouri, for a term ending April 15, 1923, vice James T. Bradshaw, removed from office.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 20, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1216

To the Senate of the Special Session of 1921:

The 51st General Assembly having, by Senate bill No. 436, approved March 24, 1921, found at page 393 of the Session Acts of 1921, abolished the office of State Bank Commissioner and created the department of finance under the control of the commissioner of finance, a vacancy exists in that office.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Mr. J. G. Hughes of Macon, Missouri, as Commissioner of Finance, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Respectfully,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 20, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1216

To the Senate of the Special Session of 1921:

The 51st General Assembly having, by House bill No. 517, approved March 28, 1921, found at page 643 of the Session Acts of 1921, abolished the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind at St. Louis, and having re-created the Board of Managers for the School for the Blind by House bill No. 521, approved March 29, 1921, vacancies exist in the said Board of Managers.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed the following as members of the Board of Managers of Missouri School for the Blind at St. Louis:

Edw. J. Miller, St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Forrest C. Donnell, St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Fred H. Kreismann, St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Martin J. Collins, St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1923, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Jos. W. Charles, St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1923, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 20, 1921

*From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1217**To the Senate of the Special Session of 1921:*

The 51st General Assembly having, by Committee Substitute for House bill No. 661, found at page 548, Session Acts of 1921, abolished the Prison Board and created in its stead the penal commission, vacancies exist in all places on said commission.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Commission of the Department of Penal Institutions:

Arthur T. Nelson, Lebanon, Missouri, as member of said Commission, and director of Penal Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Henry Andrae, Jefferson City, Missouri, as member of said Commission, and superintendent of Prison Farms, for a term ending June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J. Kelly Pool, Jefferson City, Missouri, as member and Commissioner of Paroles and Pardons, for a term ending June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 20, 1921

*From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1217**To the Senate of the Special Session of 1921:*

The 51st General Assembly having, by Senate bill No. 333, approved April 7, 1921, found at page 532 of the

Session Acts of 1921, created a State Board of Optometry, vacancies exist in the membership of said board.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of said board:

Oliver Abel, St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending June 18, 1926, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

John Titus, Kansas City, Missouri, for a term ending June 18, 1925, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Herbert L. Raines, Maryville, Missouri, for a term ending June 18, 1924, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

R. L. Searfoss, Odessa, Missouri, for a term ending June 18, 1923, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

A. H. Hatch, Jefferson City, Missouri, for a term ending June 18, 1922, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 20, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1217-1218

To the Senate of the Special Session of 1921:

The 51st General Assembly having, by House bill No. 518, approved March 28, 1921, found at page 644 of the Session Acts of 1921, abolished the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton, and having re-created the Board of Managers for the school for the Deaf by House bill No. 521, approved March 29, 1921, vacancies exist in the membership of said Board of Managers.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the Board of Managers of Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton:

C. O. McNamee, Fulton, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. May Scovern Hunt, Macon, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Ross R. Wagner, Mexico, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

James A. Leavell, Fulton, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1923, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

DeWitt Masters, Perry, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1923, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 27, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1232

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly:

Formally responding to the request of some of your members, I submit to you for consideration the subjects embraced in sections 10682 and 12866, Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1919.

The reason given for the request is that under the law enacted at your regular session decreasing the rate of taxation, the county courts are limited in levying taxes to an

amount not exceeding ten per cent more than was collected the previous year: that section 10682 compels the court to levy not less than ten cents on the one hundred dollars valuation for the purpose mentioned in that section, and by reason of the increase in the valuation for taxation this levy will produce a considerably larger sum than heretofore, and thereby directly decrease the amount authorized to be collected to meet the necessary current expenses of the counties.

I, therefore, submit this subject that you may take such action as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

In order to make the matter absolutely clear, I submit also the subject of the reduction of the rate of corporation franchise tax.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 27, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1235

To the Senate of the Special Session of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

The Fifty-first General Assembly, having by Senate bill No. 225, found at page 330 of the Session Acts of 1921, abolished the board of election commissioners of St. Louis and created a new board of four members, vacancies exist in said Board.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the board of election commissioners for the city of St. Louis, as created by Senate bill No. 225, found at page 330, Session Acts of 1921, for terms ending January 15, 1925, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

John H. Holliday, as member of said board.

John B. Edwards, as member and chairman of said board.

Alex H. Robbins, as member of said board.

James Y. Player, as member of said board.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 27, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1235-1236

To the Senate of the Special Session of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the board of police commissioners for the city of St. Joseph:

Walter P. Fulkerson, for a term ending April 28, 1924, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

J. G. Morgan for a term ending April 28, 1922, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Ed. Ueberheim, resigned.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 29, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1248

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

The 51st General Assembly having by House bill No. 16, approved March 28, 1921, found at page 315, Session Acts of 1921, entitled

"An act to repeal an act entitled 'Registration and elections in counties of 150,000 inhabitants or over, being an act of the 49th General Assembly and found in the Session Acts of 1917, at page 281, and all amendments thereto, and being chapter 30, article 14, Revised Statutes, 1919, and to enact in lieu thereof 37 new sections, to be known as sections 5082 to 5088, both inclusive."

Abolished the board of election commissioners in all counties having a population of 150,000 or over and having re-created a board of election commissioners for all counties of 150,000 inhabitants or over, vacancies exist in said board for Jackson county, Missouri.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed the following as members of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson county, Missouri, for terms ending January 15, 1922, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

James F. Shepard, Independence, Missouri, as member and chairman of said board.

Albert M. Cobb, Independence, Missouri, as member and secretary of said board.

Brown Harris, Independence, Missouri, as member of said board.

Greenville Hulse, Oak Grove, Mo., as member of said board.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 29, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1248-1249

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

The 51st General Assembly, having by Senate bill No. 446, approved March 24, 1921, found at page 380, Session Acts of 1921, entitled

"An act defining 'state eleemosynary institutions,' providing for a board of managers therefor; defining the powers and duties of such board; providing for the appointment of a health supervisor, defining his powers and duties; creating the office of steward and defining his duties, fixing the compensation of the officers of the several institutions, declaring certain acts to be criminal offenses, and repealing conflicting laws, with an emergency clause."

Abolished the board of managers for State Hospital No. 1 at Fulton, State Hospital No. 2 at St. Joseph, State Hospital No. 3 at Nevada and State Hospital No. 4 at Farmington, the Missouri State Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon, and the Missouri Colony for Feeble-minded and Epileptic at Marshall, and having created one board of managers for said institutions, vacancies exist on said board of managers.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the said board of managers:

H. D. Evans, Bonne Terre, Missouri, as member and chairman of said board for a term ending June 19, 1924, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Frank Farlow, Webb City, Missouri, as member of said board for term ending June 19, 1924, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

W. C. Pierce, Maryville, Missouri, as member of said board for a term ending June 19, 1923, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

R. M. White, Mexico, Missouri, as member of said board for a term ending June 19, 1923, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Chas. Rendlen, Hannibal, Missouri, as member of said board for a term ending June 19, 1922, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Arthur Fitzsimmons, St. Louis, Missouri, as member of said board for a term ending June 19, 1922, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 30, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1260

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly:

I respectfully request that appointments made by me under date of May 2, 1921, of members of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home at Higginsville be returned.

The records of the former administration erroneously showed one of the members to have resigned, and it is my desire to correct that error, thereby preventing an injustice being done.

Respectfully,

A. M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 1, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1278

To the Senate of the Special Session of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for the action of your body the following subjects:

First—The subject of making the assessors in cities of five hundred thousand or over elective state officials.

Second—The amendment of the blind pension act of the regular session to permit examination of applicants by qualified physicians as well as by oculists.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 1, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1280

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Mr. H. W. Reuter, 5925 Gravois Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending July 2, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Gus A. Fischer, Jefferson City, Missouri, failed of confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 1, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1280

To the Senate of the Special Session of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed the following as members of the board of managers of the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Missouri:

Judge J. M. Lowe, Kansas City, Missouri, as member of said board for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice E. C. Robbins, term expired.

T. H. Cloud, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, as member of said board for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice M. E. Benton, term expired.

Geo. A. Campbell, Odessa, Missouri, as member of said board for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice H. N. Phillips, failed of confirmation.

Samuel B. Shiekey, Hardin, Missouri, as member of said board, for a term ending February 1, 1923, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Thos. M. Cobb, failed of confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 11, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1317-1322

To the Senate of the Special Session of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

At the time your last session adjourned the revenue of the state for the next two years was estimated as follows:

From property tax.....	\$9,400,000
From income tax.....	7,500,000
From inheritance tax.....	2,500,000
From corporation franchise tax.....	5,000,000
From insurance tax.....	1,500,000
From interest collected.....	1,000,000
From all other sources.....	1,500,000
 Total.....	 \$28,400,000

At that time the corporation franchise tax which was estimated to produce \$5,000,000 in the biennium was attacked in the courts and could not be relied upon as a sufficiently sure source of revenue.

Since that time the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the validity of the corporation franchise tax law, and the construction placed upon that law by our own Supreme Court. This tax can now be relied upon and it will, on the present basis, produce \$5,000,000 during the biennium. This would bring the gross state revenue at present rates up to \$28,400,000.

In addition to this, the income tax has produced this year more than we dared hope it would. Due to these unforeseen and fortunate events, reductions in taxation are now possible.

These reductions cannot be made as sweeping as we hoped they might. We had counted on a surplus of \$4,900,000, which is popularly supposed to have been left by the last administration. After the deficiencies of the last year are deducted and the bills of 1920, which are proper charges against that balance, have been paid, that surplus has dwindled, the State Treasurer informs me, to \$2,548,564. Further deductions may be made from this fund, but we cannot count upon a larger amount.

The appropriations made at the regular session, after deducting duplications which I have asked this session to repeal, are as follows:

Bill No.

82	Collection revenue.....	\$600,000
739	Pay legislature.....	280,000
711	Eleemosynary general.....	4,143,685
712	Education.....	6,157,892
750	Eleemosynary consul amended.....	42,000
751	Finance department.....	195,000
753	State Tax Commission budget.....	127,795
99	Children's home.....	50,000
372	Water power.....	20,000
390	Civil officers.....	1,668,100

435	Lincoln University.....	\$500,000
745	General contingent	4,786,709
<hr/>		
		\$18,571,181

The revenue cannot be reduced below this total, if the State bills are to be paid.

RATE OF LEVY ON PROPERTY

The levy on real and personal property was fixed by the last session at a gross rate of fourteen and six-tenths cents per one hundred dollars for all purposes. I recommend that this be reduced to a gross rate of ten cents per one hundred dollars.

The state revenue tax can be reduced from ten cents to eight cents; the levy for blind pensions from two cents to one cent; the levy for payment of capital building bonds and interest from two cents to one cent; the levy of six-tenths of a cent for the payment of interest on certificates of indebtedness can be entirely dispensed with for the next two years for the reason that there is now in the fund for this purpose sufficient money to pay that interest for two years.

The levy of eight cents for the state revenue fund will produce about \$3,760,000.00, as against \$4,150,000.00 produced on the fifteen cent levy of last year.

The levy of one cent for the blind pension fund will produce more than enough money to pay the pensions on the basis of appropriations made by the last session for that purpose. Those appropriations were seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the biennial period. One cent will produce nine hundred and forty thousand dollars for the biennial period, thereby paying all of the pensions provided for by the last session, and leaving a substantial balance in addition.

The levy of one cent for the payment of the capitol bonds and interest will more than meet the interest and retire the bonds as they mature. There are outstanding capitol bonds of one and one-half million dollars, which bear interest at three and one-half per cent per annum. A levy of one

cent will pay the interest and retire the entire issue within the next four years or before maturity.

INCOME TAX

I recommend the reduction of the income tax rate from one and one-half per cent to one per cent, and the granting of an exemption for donations to religious and charitable corporations.

Considering the unfortunate reduction in the income of the people it is perfectly evident that a reduction of one-third in the rate will reduce the amount collected by much more than one-half. If this reduction is made the collections from income taxes next year will drop to less than two million dollars. This decrease is all that can be accepted.

There has been considerable discussion and some attempt to raise the exemptions to the income taxpayers to the state. To do this would mean to diminish the income tax to the vanishing point. The revenue of the state will not permit it.

From another standpoint, it is highly desirable to leave the exemptions as they are now written in the law. Those exemptions are the same as the exemptions granted by the federal law and it is easily possible to check the income tax returns made to the state against the federal income tax return and in that manner administer the state's income tax law speedily and economically.

If the exemptions are changed, it would so greatly complicate the work of checking and verifying the returns as to practically make it impossible for the state to exercise any supervision over the returns made to the state.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX

The corporation franchise tax should be reduced by fifty per cent or from one-tenth of one per cent to one-twentieth of one per cent.

The corporations of the state greatly desire that the word surplus as used in the corporation franchise tax law

be defined so that it will mean the excess of assets after the deduction of liabilities. Under the ruling of the Supreme Court, which has now been confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, such a construction would mean the annihilation of the law. The court clearly indicates that such an amendment would make the whole law unconstitutional.

Even if this were not the case, the state could not with justice to other classes of taxpayers permit both a reduction in the rate and a definition of surplus. To cut the rate from one-tenth of one per cent to one-twentieth of one per cent means a cut in the tax from two and one-half million dollars to one and one-fourth million dollars. Since that tax is collected upon gross assets, of which at least sixty per cent are so called liabilities, any act which reduces the rate and defines surplus at the same time would result in diminishing the tax collected to one-fifth of the present amount.

An amendment to the law which has been proposed in this assembly cuts the rate fifty per cent and defines surplus. Such a law would be susceptible of only four results:

1. The whole amendment might be held unconstitutional, in which case there would be no reduction in the tax.
2. That part of the amendment which defines surplus might be held unconstitutional, in which case there would be no use passing the amendment.
3. The whole corporation franchise law might be held unconstitutional, which would be a calamity to the state.
4. The whole might be upheld. This would reduce the tax to 20 per cent of the present collections or from \$2,500,000 per year to \$500,000 per year. The state cannot accept so great a reduction.

I trust, therefore, that the rate of tax on corporation franchise be reduced to one-twentieth of one per cent, but that no other changes in this law be attempted.

INHERITANCE TAX

A bill agreed upon by the committee and the State Treasurer provides for raising the exemptions of the husband and wife to twenty thousand dollars and reducing the

amount of tax collected in some of the higher frames. It is estimated that this change in the inheritance tax would reduce the amount collected by the state between twenty-five per cent and forty per cent.

If these reductions are made the gross income of the state will stand as follows:

	1921.	1922.
Property tax.....	\$3,760,000	\$3,760,000
Income tax.....	4,800,000	2,000,000
Franchise tax.....	2,500,000	1,250,000
Inheritance tax.....	1,250,000	750,000
Insurance tax.....	450,000	750,000
Interest collected.....	600,000	400,000
All other sources.....	750,000	750,000
 Totals.....	 \$14,410,000	 \$9,660,000
 Total.....	 \$24,070,000	

From this must be deducted \$8,023,000 or one-third for the schools of the state, and to this balance must be added \$2,548,564 surplus left by the last administration. The net revenue of the state available to pay appropriations is therefore \$18,595,564.

Since the appropriations were \$18,571,000 it will readily be seen that there must be strict economy of administration to avoid a deficiency. Greater reductions than those recommended cannot be made without great damage to the state.

These reductions in rate will mean a gross reduction in taxation of more than four million dollars. Further relief for the people must come from economies of administration and from lifting of such existing burdens as the legislation can accomplish. I submit the following possibilities: I have heretofore suggested that a saving of \$257,000 to the taxpayers of the state could have been made had the public welfare bill not been referred. The consolidation of these inspection services would have resulted in vast benefit to the State, both as a matter of service and as a matter of

economy. I do not believe that either myself or this Legislature would be justified, in view of the large savings that can be made, in abandoning the consolidation of inspection services to its fate.

I have recommended the amendment of the state tax commission law in such a way as to give the state tax commission the power to make surveys and investigations of the various state offices, to recommend consolidations and the abolition of useless offices in the interest of economy and efficiency, and to give the Governor, based upon their recommendation, the power to assign, remove or abolish state appointive jobs in the interest of economy. I am urging upon you the importance of making this amendment.

I am aware that there are those who profess to fear that too much power will be placed in the hands of the executive. I do not believe that such professed fears are sincere, especially since our federal government has for more than 140 years been operating squarely upon this theory of government without endangering our liberties.

This matter is one of such importance that the opportunity of economy in the state administration is so great that I cannot bring myself to abandoning it without again urging it upon you, nor do I feel that this Legislature can justify itself without improving the opportunity at least at trial in this matter.

The law regulating the employment of children, having been to 1920 declared void because of defective title, and the bill passed at your last session being of doubtful meaning in some particulars and harsh in others, I have been petitioned by ninety members of this body to submit to you the subject of legislation relating to the employment of children. This I accordingly do.

Inasmuch as there exists a question as to whether the call for the special session was broad enough to cover legislation authorizing the state to acquire a cement plant, I submit the question of legislation of a state owned, a state leased or a state operated cement plant, together with a

grant of power to condemn property for transportation purposes to and from such plant.

In accordance with an agreement made with the Board of the Permanent Seat of Government, of which I am a member, and at the request of that Board, I submitted to your body the questions of fixing the salaries, and from a public standpoint the Legislature should attempt the duty.

A bill has been introduced fixing the salaries of this board at fifteen hundred dollars a year each.

Since I have submitted this subject in accordance with an agreement with the members of the board and at their request, I think it is only fair to say that in my judgment that it would be a great mistake to increase the salaries of the board members beyond the amount heretofore paid, \$750.00.

While it is highly desirable to keep the number of subjects of legislation down to the absolute minimum, I have been besieged by members of this Legislature and others to submit a number of questions of importance. I am holding the number of these questions down as much as can possibly be done, but I must yield to the demand in cases where the public services would be demoralized or injured without legislation. I therefore submit the following subjects:

DRAINAGE LEGISLATION

The subject of amending section 5403 to permit primary ballots to be produced in evidence.

The question of granting the right of eminent domain to cities of five hundred thousand inhabitants or more to condemn for public use real or personal property without the boundaries of such city and providing for the procedure therein.

The question of amending section 5782, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, so as to relieve counties from the necessity of appointing county health supervisors. This is a duty which should be performed by the State Board of Health and under their direction. The present law is very

burdensome upon the counties in making it obligatory upon them to appoint and pay county health supervisors.

I also submit the subject of permitting cities of the second and third class to levy special taxes for hospital purposes.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill establishing a state marketing bureau was passed and the administration of the law placed under the State Department of Agriculture. This bill was committee substitute for Senate bill No. 508 and is found at page 139 of the Session Acts of 1921.

The department of agriculture has been held up by referendum and there exists therefore no authority and no method of putting the provisions for the marketing bureau in operation.

The same situation exists with reference to the State Board of Immigration, being House bill No. 663. The bills defining the rights and duties of the State Board of Immigration and the bureau of marketing have not been referred, but they cannot be put in operation unless they are amended so that they can be administered by some other authority than the State Department of Agriculture. I therefore submit these two subjects with the request that they be so amended that they can be operated independently of the State Department of Agriculture.

I am advised by the Insurance Department that the laws relating to taxation of insurance companies are in conflict and that it is advisable to repeal section 6267, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, to remove the conflict. I therefore submit this question for your consideration.

I submit also the question of creating a full course medical college at the State University. As the matter now stands, a two-year medical course is taught at the State University, but the University is unable to graduate physicians and surgeons for the reason that they have no hospital facilities in which to give the clinical and other advantages necessary for a four-year course.

By the appropriation of \$250,000 for the building of a state hospital at the State University the facilities now in existence will be sufficient for a four-year course.

This is a matter of vital importance to the state, for the reason that medical education in the state is now confined to private colleges in the cities, and for the most part the physicians educated there do not return to the country to practice. There is a shortage of physicians in the country estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000.

The State University offers peculiar advantages for a medical college. High standards can be maintained. Many courses of study already given at the University are logically a part of the physician's equipment, and students from the country going to the State University could thus obtain both their classical education and their medical education in a combined course, greatly reducing to them the expenditure in time and money of their education. The expense of attending such a college at the University would be much less than the expense of attending a similar college located in one of the large cities.

The board of curators of the University have unanimously petitioned me to submit the question to this assembly, which I accordingly do, together with the assurance of the board of curators that should this session make the proper appropriation, they will bend every effort to make a medical college at Columbia a success.

Notwithstanding the importance of the matters heretofore mentioned, it must not be forgotten that the matter of outstanding importance before this legislature is the question of roads. We must not fail to enact legislation which will effectuate the will of the voters in passing the amendment for the \$60,000,000 bond issue.

The question to be decided here is not one of our own personal view upon the road question. This Legislature has a mandate from the people of the whole state. The roads are to be built with state money. The problem is a state problem. The counties are important, but the

criterion is not what the counties want but what the state, seen as a whole, needs.

The road bond amendment specifies its own purpose. The matter is not open to debate. It does not matter what arguments were used in the campaign, even our own views are beside the point. The mandate, given to this Legislature at the election, specifically authorizes the creation of a debt of \$60,000,000 "for the purpose of constructing hard-surfaced public roads in each county in the state." No other purpose can be read into the amendment. No other purpose ought to actuate this assembly.

It is evident from the amendment that a system of roads is desired by the people. No hodge-podge of disconnected and isolated roads would suffice. A division of the fund on any basis is impossible. The system is to serve the state, to make communication and traffic easy and must, by the terms of the amendment, reach each county.

Such a system cannot be built in a year, nor can a unified system be worked out for the state as a whole, except by some directing head, be that head a commission or otherwise. None of us can foresee or provide for the multitude of intricate details of business administration and of engineering which must necessarily arise. To accomplish the mandate of the people some perpetuating and central head must be entrusted with the details of construction and of administration. We are each jealous of the right of our own county.

It is proper that each county be guaranteed a proper place in the state system. This Legislature may and probably should do that. The constitutional amendment already provides for it. It is unthinkable that a state should do otherwise. Let us not hinder the work of the commission with a multitude of details. Let us designate the state system of roads to be improved and create a commission to improve them, leaving details to be met by that commission. The whole duty of this Legislature will be discharged when, but not until, it has enacted legislation by which the will of the people can be effectuated.

There is only one measure of the purpose of the people and that is the language of the amendment voted upon by them. Let us set up a commission to carry out their announced purpose "of constructing hard-surfaced roads in each county in the state." We cannot do more. We must not do less.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 13, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1335

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit for your action the following subject:

The amendment of section 2947, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, to permit the division of cities of six hundred thousand or over into districts for justices of the peace, by such officers as your body may specify.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 18, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1373

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

At your regular session you passed Senate bill No. 454, found at page 169 of the Session Acts of 1921, which act related to the rate of interest and the minimum par value

of bonds, restricting such bonds to a rate of interest not exceeding six (6%) per cent and the sale price to not less than 95 per cent of the par value. It appears that this measure restricts too greatly the issuance of bonds and that a bond bearing less than six per cent interest cannot be marketed at 95 per cent of its par value. Therefore the act referred to results in crippling the advancement of public schools and possibly other improvements.

I, therefore, have the honor to submit to you the subject of amending the act above referred to so as to permit the marketing of such bonds bearing less than six per cent at a price lower than 95 per cent of its par value.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 19, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1378

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Emil H. Riske of Independence, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy for a term ending July 2, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Chas. Gietner, St. Louis, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,
A. M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE**JULY 25, 1921***From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1438-1439*

To the Senate of the Special Session of the Fifty-first General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the commission of the department of penal institutions:

Geo. W. Wagner, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of said commission and superintendent of industries, for a term ending June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Judge Samuel Hill, Trenton, Missouri, as member of said commission and warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary, for a term ending June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE**JULY 26, 1921***From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1462*

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

The 51st General Assembly having by Senate bill No. 225, approved March 14, 1921, found at page 330, Session Acts of 1921, entitled

An act to repeal article XVI, chapter 30, sections 5115 to 5214, inclusive, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919,

entitled "Registration and elections in cities having one hundred thousand inhabitants or over," and to repeal article XVII, chapter 30, sections 5215 to 5266, inclusive, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, entitled "Registration and elections in cities having 300,000 inhabitants or over," and to enact in lieu thereof a new article, to be known as article XVI, chapter 30, entitled "Registration and elections in cities having seventy-five thousand inhabitants or over," with an emergency clause.

Abolished the board of election commissioners in all cities having a population of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over and recreated a board of election commissioners for all cities having a population of one hundred thousand or over, vacancies exist in the membership of said board for Kansas City, Missouri.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of the said board of election commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for terms ending January 15, 1925, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Louis H. Oppenstein, as member and chairman of said board.

Bird S. McGarvey, as member and secretary of said board.

Eugene H. Blake, as member of said board.

W. H. Moore, as member of said board.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 26, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1464

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed A. G. Blakey of Boonville, Missouri, as member of the commission of the department of penal institutions, and superintendent of prison farms, for a term ending June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Henry Andrae, deceased.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JULY 29, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, p. 1516

To the Senate of the Special Session of the Fifty-first General Assembly:

I respectfully request that the appointment of W. H. Moore and Bird S. McGarney [sic] as members of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, made by me under date of July 26th, and transmitted to the Senate for confirmation, be returned.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

*TO THE SENATE**JULY 29, 1921**From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1518-1519*

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly of Missouri:

The 51st General Assembly having by Senate bill No. 225, approved March 14, 1921, found at page 330, Session Acts of 1921, entitled

"An Act to repeal article XVI, chapter 30, sections 5115 to 5214, inclusive, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919 entitled 'Registration and elections in cities having one hundred thousand inhabitants or over,' and to repeal article XVII, chapter 30, sections 5215 to 5266, inclusive, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, entitled 'Registration and elections in cities having 300,000 inhabitants or over,' and to enact in lieu thereof a new article, to be known as article XVI, chapter 30, entitled 'Registration and elections in cities having seventy-five thousand inhabitants or over,' with an emergency clause."

Abolished the board of election commissioners in all cities having a population of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over and recreated a board of election commissioners for all cities having a population of one hundred thousand or over, vacancies exist in the membership of said board for Kansas City, Missouri.

I have the honor to advise that I have this day, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appointed the following as members of said Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City, Missouri, for terms ending January 15, 1925, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Shannon C. Douglas, Jr., member and secretary of said board.

Robt. D. Caldwell, member of said board.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 7, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, Second Extra Session, p. 1568

To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following appointments to office, made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

August 15, 1921—Chas. S. Prather, Advance, Mo., as Food and Drug Commissioner, for a term ending June 1, 1923, vice George Wagner, resigned.

August 15, 1921—T. N. Ormiston, Kansas City, Mo., as State Inspector of Oils for a term ending August 16, 1925, vice Omar D. Gray, term expired.

August 27, 1921—Roy H. Monier, Carrollton, Mo., as member and chairman of the State Tax Commission, for a term ending June 17, 1923, vice Roy D. Williams, resigned.

August 27, 1921—Alfred L. McCawley, Carthage, Mo., as member of the State Tax Commission, for a term ending June 17, 1925, vice H. Chouteau Dyer, resigned.

October 3, 1921—George M. Hagee, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the State Tax Commission for a term ending June 20, 1927, vice W. A. Dallmeyer term expired.

October 1, 1921—Ben C. Hyde, Kansas City, Mo., as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, for a term ending July 1, 1925, vice A. L. Harty, term expired.

October 3, 1921—A. J. O'Reilly, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1923, vice Edward Flad, resigned.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 8, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, Second Extra Session, p. 1576

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, November 8, 1921.

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for consideration and enactment of appropriate legislation the following subjects:

To consider and enact such legislation as may be necessary for conducting and regulating the special election called for the purpose of electing delegates to revise and amend the State Constitution, and also for conducting and regulating the special election to be called for the purpose of ratifying such constitution when adopted by the constitutional convention, and prescribing the number of judges and clerks necessary at said election.

The amendment of the election law relative to the registration and elections in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or over.

The enactment of a law dividing the state into sixteen congressional districts.

An appropriation to cover the necessary expense of the operation of the Board of Optometry.

An appropriation to pay the necessary expense of the commission in connection with the payment of the bonuses to soldiers and sailors.

An appropriation to pay the necessary expense of the State Tax Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 10, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, Second Extra Session, p. 1581

To the Senate of the Special Session of the 51st General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for consideration and enactment of appropriate legislation the following subjects:

The passage of a law appropriating all or such part of the proceeds of the sale of the Missouri soldiers' war bonus bonds as may be considered proper for the payment of such bonuses, and the costs and expense of administering the act.

The passage of an appropriate bill for the expenditure of the proceeds from the sale of the sixty million dollar road bonds authorized by law.

An appropriation from the general revenue funds of the state to pay the costs and expense of the special session of the General Assembly convened on the 3rd day of November, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 22, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 92-94

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the following appointments to office, made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

December 2, 1921.—S. S. Connett, Faust, Mo., as a member of the State Highway Commission for the term

ending December 1, 1923, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 2, 1921.—Charles D. Matthews, Sikeston, Mo., as member of the State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 2, 1921.—Murray Carleton, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending December 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 2, 1921.—Theodore Gary, Macon, Mo., as a member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending December 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 2, 1921.—Elias S. Gatch, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Bureau of Geology and Mines, for a term ending May 22, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. Vice himself, term expired.

December 2, 1921.—John P. Connell, Glencoe, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Bureau of Geology and Mines, for a term ending May 22, 1925. Vice Clark Chaggeroff, term expired.

December 2, 1921.—Phillip U. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., as member of Board of Managers for the Bureau of Geology and Mines, for a term ending May 22, 1925. Vice himself, term expired.

December 2, 1921.—Edward W. Shepard, Springfield, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the Bureau of Geology and Mines for term ending May 22, 1925. Vice himself, term expired.

December 12, 1921.—Arch. T. Hollenbeck, West Plains, Mo., as member and director of the Department of Mental Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1925. Vice Arthur T. Nelson, resigned.

December 23, 1921.—William Young, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City

of St. Louis, for a term ending January 1, 1926. Vice himself, term expired.

January 26, 1922.—Richard A. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for term ending January 1, 1925, vice Stewart McDonald, resigned.

January 26, 1922.—Edward S. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo., as member and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for term ending January 15, 1925, vice Alex H. Robbins, deceased.

April 29, 1922.—Albert I. Beach, Kansas City, Mo., as member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City, Mo., for a term ending January 15, 1925, vice Louis H. Oppenstein, resigned.

May 15, 1922.—Paul Evans, West Plains, Mo., as member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station, at Mountain Grove, Mo., for term ending November 15, 1927, vice himself, failed of Senate confirmation.

April 29, 1922.—Louis H. Oppenstein, Kansas City, Mo., as member of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City, Mo., for a term ending March 9, 1923, vice B. A. Parsons, resigned.

May 15, 1922.—J. A. Chase, Mountain Grove, Mo., as member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., for term ending November 15, 1923, vice E. L. Beal failed of Senate confirmation.

May 15, 1922.—George H. Sineall, Carthage, Mo., as member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station of Mountain Grove, Mo., for term ending November 15, 1925, vice W. F. Flournoy, failed of Senate confirmation.

May 18, 1922.—J. G. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo., as member of Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, Mo., for a term ending April 28, 1923, vice himself, term expired.

June 12, 1922.—Joseph F. Duvall, Richmond, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for Confederate Home at Higginsville, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1925, vice Judge J. M. Lowe, resigned.

June 12, 1922.—W. A. Hopkins, Odessa, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1923, vice B. F. Wersdock, resigned.

July 6, 1922.—Emmett P. North, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the State Board of Health, for term ending July 1, 1926, vice himself, term expired.

July 5, 1922.—Charles Rendlin, [sic] Hannibal, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for term ending July 19, 1926, vice himself, term expired.

July 5, 1922.—Arthur Fitzsimmons, St. Louis, Mo., as member of Board of Managers for State Eleemosynary Institutions, for term ending June 19, 1926, vice himself, term expired.

July 6, 1922.—J. Edgar Smith, Macon, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice A. C. Macklin, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—R. A. Langsdon, Moberly, Mo., as member of the Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice M. C. Bruce, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—Mrs. Lillian I. Booker, Liberty, Mo., as member of the Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice Joseph Haskell, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook, Kansas City, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice herself, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—Ben Simpson, Warrensburg, Mo., as member of the Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, to fill vacancy.

July 6, 1922.—C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission for term ending October 1, 1924, vice himself, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—Theodore Morrison, Webster Groves, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission, for term

ending October 1, 1924, vice Burt Hoyden, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—Thomas Bass, Mexico, Mo., as member of the Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice B. F. Butler, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—A. E. Malone, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice Mrs. Louise Beldsoe, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—Herbert Fields, St. Louis, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice John M. Batchner, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—K. C. Smith, DeSoto, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice Lem Ribault, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—O. Q. Nance, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice Mrs. John J. Thomas, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 6, 1922.—Geo. Renfro, Mount Vernon, Mo., as member of Negro Industrial Commission, for term ending October 1, 1924, vice Ed. Scott, failed of Senate confirmation.

July 15, 1922.—A. H. Hatch, Jefferson City, Mo., as member of the State Board of Optometry, for term ending June 30, 1927, vice himself, term expired.

August 22, 1922.—T. B. Sherer, Bethany, Mo., as member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for term ending August 16, 1927, vice H. C. Tindall, term expired.

August 21, 1922.—Richard Perry Spencer, Jefferson City, Mo., as member of the State Tax Commission, for a term ending June 17, 1925, vice Alfred L. McCawley, failed of Senate confirmation.

December 6, 1921.—V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo., as member of the State Poultry Board, for a term ending August 16, 1924, vice L. E. Niger, term expired.

December 6, 1921.—E. L. Delbenthal, Warrenton, Mo., as member of the State Poultry Board, for a term ending August 16, 1924, vice Wm. Richter, term expired.

September 25, 1922.—H. B. Kennedy, Springfield, Mo., as member of the State Poultry Board, for a term ending August 16, 1925, vice Chas. K. Cullon, term expired.

September 25, 1922.—W. C. Brown, Bethany, Mo., as member of the State Poultry Board, for a term ending August 16, 1925, vice T. H. Woods, term expired.

September 25, 1922.—James F. Shepard, Independence, Mo., as member and chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for term ending January 15, 1926, vice himself, term expired.

September 25, 1922.—Albert M. Ott, Independence, Mo., as member and secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for term ending January 15, 1926, vice himself, term expired.

September 25, 1922.—Brown Harris, Independence, Mo., as member of the Board of Election Commissioners, for Jackson County, Missouri, for term ending January 15, 1926, vice himself, term expired.

September 25, 1922.—Greenville Hulse, Oak Grove, Mo., as member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for term ending January 15, 1926, vice himself, term expired.

November 14, 1922.—Ross C. Burns, Joplin, Mo., as member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College at Springfield, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1923, vice W. U. Evans, deceased.

December 2, 1922.—Frank C. Millspaugh, Canton, Mo., as Commissioner of Finance, for the unexpired term of J. G. Hughes, resigned, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 2, 1922.—Miss Helen Farnsworth, Kansas City, Mo., as member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending December 1, 1924, vice Miss Helen Wood, term expired.

July 29, 1921.—Edgar Rainbeaut, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, for a term ending January 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 29, 1921.—Geo. R. Crissman, Warrensburg, Mo., as member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 29, 1921.—Rufus Logan, Columbia, Mo., as member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, for a term ending January 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 26, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 123

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following appointment, subject to the approval of the Senate:

January 24, 1923, Asa W. Butler, Albany, Missouri, as State Inspector of Oils, for a term ending August 16, 1925, vice James A. Finch, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 2, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 559

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit the following appointments, as members of the Board of Managers for the Missouri

School for the Deaf at Fulton, Mo., subject to Senate confirmation:

Edwin Sydney Stephens, Columbia, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1927, vice DeWitt Masters, term expired, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Waldo Smith, Fulton, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1927, vice James A. Leavell, term expired, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

DeWitt Masters, Perry, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1925, vice Ross R. Wagner, resigned, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 2, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 559

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit the following appointments as members' of the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State Teachers, College at Warrensburg, Mo., subject to Senate confirmation.

Daniel Hoefer, Higginsville, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1929, vice N. M. Bradley, term expired, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Ben T. Sams, Warrensburg, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1929, vice E. F. Yancey, term expired, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 2, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 559

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith appointments as members of the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind, at St. Louis, Missouri, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Dr. Harvey D. Lamb, St. Louis, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1927, vice Joseph W. Charles, term expired, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Martin J. Collins, St. Louis, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1927, vice himself, term expired, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 9, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 681

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,**March 9, 1923.***To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit the following appointments as members of the Board of Regents for Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Maryville, Mo., subject to Senate confirmation:

Wm. F. Phares, Maryville, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice W. A. Blagg, term expired.

John F. Robertson, Grant City, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Chas. L. Moseley, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 9, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 681

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

March 9, 1923.

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit the following appointments as members of the Board of Regents for Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Springfield, Mo., subject to Senate confirmation:

Ross E. Burns, Joplin, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

John F. Rhodes, Eldorado Springs, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 9, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 691

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

March 9, 1923.

To the Senate of the 52nd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit the following appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

C. W. Green, Brookfield, Mo., as member of the Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College, Kirksville, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

Beverly H. Bonfoey, Kirksville, Mo., as member of Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State Teacher's College, Kirksville, Mo., for term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice J. H. Wood, term expired.

Milton Tootle, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo., as member of the Board of Curators for State University, Columbia, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

P. E. Burton, Joplin, Mo., as member of Board of Curators for the State University, Columbia, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1923, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 13, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 813

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

March 13, 1923.

To the Senate of the Fifty-second General Assembly:

I have the honor to withdraw the names of Joseph R. Wright of Doniphan, Missouri, and Clarence L. Grant, of Jackson, Missouri, appointed on the first of February as members of the Board of Regents for the Southeast State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 13, 1923

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 813

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,**March 13, 1923.*****To the Senate of the Fifty-second General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit the following appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

W. C. Bahn, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, for a term ending January 1, 1929, vice Joseph R. Wright, term expired.

Ralph E. Bailey, Sikeston, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, for a term ending January 1, 1929, vice Clarence L. Grant, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 9, 1925

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 14****To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

January 9, 1925.—Charles P. Anderson, Kansas City, Mo., as Grain and Warehouse Commissioner, for a term ending April 15, 1927, and until his successor is duly ap-

pointed and qualified, vice T. J. Hedrick (deceased), term expired.

I have heretofore, on June 25, 1923, appointed W. O. Atkeson of Butler, Missouri, to the above described office to succeed T. J. Hedrick, deceased, term expired, which appointment is hereby revoked and, in the event that such previous nomination should in any wise be presented to the Senate, I hereby withdraw such appointment and in lieu thereof do hereby appoint and present to the Senate for its advice and consent the said Charles P. Anderson.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 15-18

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

June 6, 1923.—William A. Evans, St. Joseph, Mo., as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

April 15, 1924.—Charles U. Philley, St. Joseph, Mo., as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

April 15, 1924.—Wm. D. Webb, St. Joseph, Mo., as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 8, 1923.—Fred B. Mertsheimer, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for

Kansas City, for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 12, 1923.—James R. McVay, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 12, 1923.—T. J. Brown, Charleston, Mo., as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 12, 1923.—R. H. Musser, Plattsburg, Mo., as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 13, 1923.—Roy H. Monier, Carrollton, Mo., as a member of the State Tax Commission, for a term ending June 17, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 25, 1923.—Robert W. McElhinney, Clayton, Mo., as a member and chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County, for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 25, 1923.—J. C. A. Hiller, Kirkwood, Mo., as a member and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County, for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 25, 1923.—J. P. Hinton, Hannibal, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University, for a term ending January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 2, 1925.—Charles F. Ward, Plattsburg, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 2, 1925.—H. J. Blanton, Paris, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University

for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 2, 1925.—James E. Goodrich, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 2, 1925.—Mercer Arnold, Joplin, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University for a term ending January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 25, 1923.—Dr. T. J. Sugg, Carrollton, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 25, 1923.—Mrs. C. A. Braley, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections for a term ending June 25, 1927, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 25, 1923.—Mrs. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member of State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1927, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 12, 1923.—Frank P. Hays, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 1, 1924.—Wm. R. McCormack, Springfield, Mo., as a member of Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1923.—W. C. Pierce, Maryville, Mo., as a member of the State Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1923.—R. M. White, Mexico, Mo., as a member of the State Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 4, 1924.—W. P. Fulkerson, St. Joseph, Mo., as a member and President of the State Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 4, 1924.—Frank Forlow, Webb City, Mo., as a member of the State Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1923.—George H. Lutzenburger, Salem, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1923.—Mrs. Alice Mae Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1925, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1923.—Mrs. Rose M. Elledge, Trenton, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1923.—W. F. Houk, Newburg, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1923.—S. D. Webster, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 5, 1923.—R. L. Searfoss, Odessa, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 30, 1924.—Herbert L. Raines, Maryville, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 11, 1923.—C. H. Kirshner, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University,

for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 11, 1923.—Dr. J. E. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 1, 1923.—Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, Greenfield, Mo., as State Industrial Inspector for a term ending May 18, 1925, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 6, 1923.—Rose Hales, St. Joseph, Mo., as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, for a term ending June 1, 1925, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 6, 1923.—Mrs. Louise Ament, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Examiners, and Registrars of Nurses, for a term ending June 1, 1925, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 6, 1923.—Mary G. Burman, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, for a term ending June 1, 1926, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

November 14, 1923.—Dr. E. W. Saunders, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Nurses, for a term ending June 1, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 20, 1923.—Frederick W. Arnold, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 20, 1923.—Roy B. Thomson, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 8, 1924.—Arthur B. Baer, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 29, 1923.—Samuel B. Shirkey, Hardin, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 29, 1923.—George A. Campbell, Odessa, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 29, 1923.—T. H. Cloud, Pleasant Hill, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 16, 1924.—W. A. Popkins, Odessa, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Mo., for a term ending December 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 16, 1924.—Joseph F. Duvall, Richmond, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Mo., for a term ending December 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 2, 1924.—J. A. Chase, Mountain Grove, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station, for a term ending November 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 23, 1924.—W. W. Largent, Portageville, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

April 8, 1924.—Emma J. Bobb, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis, Mo., for a term ending January 15, 1925, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 1, 1924.—W. J. Sewall, Carthage, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, at Springfield, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 7, 1924.—F. H. Wielandy, St. Louis, Mo., as Game and Fish Commissioner, for a term ending May 13, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 22, 1924.—E. E. Harper, Kansas City, Mo., as member of Missouri Board of Boiler Rules, for a term ending January 21, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 22, 1924.—Walker D. Allen, St. Louis, Mo., as member of the Missouri Board of Boiler Rules, for a term ending January 1, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 22, 1924.—Eugene Webb, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Missouri Board of Boiler Rules, for a term ending January 21, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 22, 1924.—E. R. Fish, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Missouri Board of Boiler Rules, for a term ending January 21, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 11, 1924.—W. C. Bender, St. Joseph, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

September 4, 1924.—W. G. Hughes, Bucklin, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 22, 1924.—Donald S. Lamm, Sedalia, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

October 8, 1924.—Homer Feurt, Gallatin, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College, at Maryville, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 1, 1924.—Geo. A. Auerswald, DeSoto, Mo., as Food and Drug Commissioner, for a term ending June 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 8, 1924.—Dr. James Stewart, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 1, 1925.—Charles T. Orr, Webb City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Bureau of Geology and Mines, for a term ending May 22, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 28

*To the House of Representatives of the 53rd General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I am transmitting herewith a certified copy of the joint resolution passed on June 2, 1924, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall give to Congress the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

The said resolution is transmitted for approval or rejection by the Legislature of the State of Missouri to such amendment.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Governor.

PROCLAMATIONS

CALLING AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MAY 31, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, First Extra Session, pp. 1199-1200

Whereas, The people of the State of Missouri did, on the 2nd day of November, 1920, by their vote amend the Constitution of the State and authorize the General Assembly of the State of Missouri to contract or to authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the State, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness not exceeding in the aggregate sixty millions of dollars for the purpose of constructing hard-surfaced public roads in each county in the state, subject to the further terms and conditions in said amendment more fully set forth; and

Whereas, Such amendment can only be made effective by the action of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri; and

Whereas, The above and other matters of immediate importance demand the attention of the Fifty-first General Assembly of the State of Missouri;

Now, therefore, I, Arthur M. Hyde, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the state, do hereby convene the Fifty-first General Assembly of the State of Missouri in extra session, and I do hereby call upon the Senators and Representatives of the said General Assembly to meet in their respective places in the state capitol in the City of Jefferson, at the hour of 12 o'clock m. on the 14th day of June, 1921, to consider and enact such legislation as may to the General Assembly seem proper concerning the following subjects and purposes.

1. The issuance and sale of said bonds or evidences of indebtedness in an amount not exceeding sixty million (\$60,000,000.00) dollars.
2. The means, methods and safeguards governing the expenditures of said sum, or any part thereof.
3. Designating the roads to be improved, and providing for the repair and maintenance of such improved or designated roads.
4. Road legislation generally.
5. Legislation governing primary elections and nomination of candidates for office within the State of Missouri.
6. The reduction of tax levies made by the General Assembly.
7. Such other matters and subjects as may be recommended by the Governor by special message to the special session of the General Assembly for its consideration after it shall have been convened.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri. Done at the City of Jefferson, this 31st day of May, A. D., 1921.

(Seal)

ARTHUR M. HYDE.

By the Governor:

CHARLES U. BECKER.

Secretary of State.

**CALLING AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OCTOBER 24, 1921

From the Journal of the Senate, Second Extra Session, p. 1562

Whereas, The people of the State of Missouri did, on the 2nd day of August, 1921, by their vote amend the Constitution of the state and authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the state and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness not exceeding in the aggre-

gate fifteen million dollars for the payment of bonuses to soldiers and sailors, who served honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States, in accordance with said amendment, more fully set forth; and

Whereas, Such amendment can only be made effective by the action of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, which action, in view of the debt of gratitude so generously acknowledged by the people of the State to the sons of Missouri who fought for the cause of America in the great World War, should be made effective as speedily as possible; and

Whereas, it is deemed advisable, owing to the condition of unemployment, especially of the former soldiers and sailors, that the road work as provided in the new highway law be begun earlier than 1923;

Now therefore, I, Arthur M. Hyde, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the state, do hereby convene the Fifty-first General Assembly of the State of Missouri in extra session, and I do hereby call upon the Senators and Representatives of the said General Assembly to meet in their respective places in the state capitol in the City of Jefferson, at the hour of 12 o'clock m. on the 3rd day of November, 1921, to consider and enact such legislation as may to the General Assembly seem proper concerning the following subjects and purposes:

1. The issuance and sale of bonds of the State of Missouri, not exceeding fifteen million (\$15,000,000) dollars, for the payment of bonuses to soldiers and sailors as authorized in said constitutional amendment and prescribing the terms and conditions of such payment.
2. The amendment of the new highway bond law passed by the special session of the Fifty-first General Assembly being Senate bill No. 16, so as to make said road bonds issuable and the proceeds available at an earlier date than therein specified.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereinto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri. Done at the City of Jefferson, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1921.

(Seal)

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor.

CHARLES U. BECKER,
Secretary of State.

MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRITS OF ELECTION

APRIL 16, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 50

The Governor issued Proclamation, making known the Senatorial Districts, and counties included therein.

APRIL 16, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 50

The Governor issued statement of Apportionment of Senatorial Districts.

APRIL 26, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 54

The Governor issued a proclamation, offering a reward of \$200.00 for the murderer of John Keating.

MAY 11, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 60

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering \$200 reward for unknown party or parties who murdered Erris Pillow in St. Louis, May 9th., 1921.

MAY 20, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 66

The Governor issued Proclamations as follows: Reward of \$200 for party or parties who murdered William Spain; and one Declaring May 30, 1921, Memorial Day.

MAY 27, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 69

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming June 1st, as Bundle Day.

MAY 27, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 69

The Governor ordered a Renewal of the Reward for the arrest of Robert Rogers.

MAY 28, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 69

The Governor offered Reward of \$200 for party or parties who murdered Clifford Brooks Gregg.

MAY 31, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 70

The Governor issued Proclamation, calling the 51st General Assembly in extra session to convene June 14th, 1921.

JUNE 2, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 71

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming June 14th, Flag Day.

JUNE 3, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 72

The Governor offered reward of \$200 for arrest and delivery of murders of Officer Finn.

JUNE 8, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 74

The Governor issued Proclamation in behalf of the sufferers from the Pueblo Flood.

JUNE 10, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 75

The Governor issued Proclamation, ordering special election on the first Tuesday in Aug. 1921.

JUNE 18, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 78

The Governor issued Proclamation offering Reward of \$100 for arrest of one Arthur Arnold.

JUNE 25, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 81

The Governor issued Proclamation, relating to Soldier Bonus to be voted upon or prior to the 1st Tuesday following the 1st Monday in November, 1922.

AUGUST 6, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 97

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$300 for party or parties who murdered Geo. Meyers of Buchanan Co.

AUGUST 13, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 100

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Propositions 1 2 & 3 passed by legal voters.

AUGUST 18, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 102

The Governor issued Proclamation, declaring Propositions No. 1-2-3 & 4, which were submitted to voters at Special Election Aug. 2, 1921, ratified by majority of voters, and to be valid and binding.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 106

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Sept. 5th, Labor Day.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 109

The Governor issued Proclamation for aid of the Near East Relief.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 115

The Governor issued Proclamation offering \$300 reward for Herman Woodson.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 117

The Governor issued Proclamation, declaring October, ninth, as Fire Prevention Day.

OCTOBER 3, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 118

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering \$200.00 reward for William Morgan.

OCTOBER 13, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 122

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning Nov. 6th and ending Nov. 12th as "Father and Son" week, and Sunday, Nov. 6th as "Father and Son" Day.

OCTOBER 14, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 122

The Governor issued Proclamation, declaring Oct. 27, 1921, "Roosevelt Day."

OCTOBER 22, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 126

The Governor issued Proclamation, naming Jan. 31st, 1922, as Special Election Day for election of Delegates to Constitutional Convention.

OCTOBER 24, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 126

The Govenor issued Proclamation, proclaiming the Legislature in session Nov. 3rd, 1921.

OCTOBER 28, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 128

The Governor issued Proclamation, setting aside Nov. 11th, as a Public Holiday.

NOVEMBER 15, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 134

The Governor issued Proclamation setting aside first week in December, 1921, as "School and Health Week."

NOVEMBER 19, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 136

The Governor issued Proclamation naming the twenty-fourth day of November, 1921, as a day of Thanksgiving.

NOVEMBER 28, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 139

The Governor issued Proclamation, setting apart the week Dec. 4th to 10th, inclusive, as Education Week.

DECEMBER 17, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 146

The Governor issued Proclamation, asking the support of all people to the Budget System.

DECEMBER 28, 1921

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 149

The Governor issued Proclamation, commuting the sentence of hanging John More to life imprisonment.

JANUARY 16, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 157

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering Reward of \$300 for arrest of unknown person who murdered James D. Mizner.

JANUARY 18, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 159

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Sunday, Jan. 22nd, "Law and Order Day."

JANUARY 25, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 162

The Governor issued Proclamation, relative to the shipping of Southern cattle through the State of Missouri.

FEBRUARY 1, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 165

The Governor issued Proclamation proclaiming 12th to 18th of Feby., 1922 as "Missouri Book Week."

FEBRUARY 11, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 170

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Feby. 20-25, 1922, "Memorial Union Week."

MARCH 4, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 178

The Governor issued Proclamation, setting aside April 7th, as Arbor Day.

MARCH 8, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 179

The Governor issued Proclamation, declaring May 15, 1922, the day on which the Constitutional Convention should meet in Jefferson City.

MARCH 15, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 182

The Governor issued Proclamation, setting aside Mar. 20th, as "American Legion employment day."

MARCH 18, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 184

The Governor issued Proclamation, setting aside the week Apr. 30 to May 7, as "Children's Week."

APRIL 5, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 191

The Governor ordered Renewal of reward offered by Gov. Gardner for arrest of Rob't. Ransdall.

APRIL 6, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 191

The Governor issued Proclamation offering Reward of \$150.00 for arrest of Andrew Wiggins, for the killing of James Sanderson in Cole Co. Aug. 21, 1921.

APRIL 13, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 194

The Governor issued Proclamation, setting aside Thurs., Apr. 27, for observance of Centenary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant.

MAY 19, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 209

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$200 for arrest & conviction of three robbers of the messenger of Citizens Bank of Springfield.

MAY 19, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 209

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering \$300 reward for arrest and conviction of J. W. Bundridge, Moberly Banker.

JUNE 16, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 219

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming the "Nelson Kneass Memorial Fund" open for contributions.

JULY 14, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 229

The Governor issued Proclamation, commuting the sentence of William Thurston from death to life imprisonment.

AUGUST 16, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 243

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$200 for arrest and conviction of bandit or bandits who murdered John Green.

AUGUST 31, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 248

The Governor issued Proclamation, declaring Sept. 4, 1922, "Labor Day."

SEPTEMBER 7, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 250

The Governor issued Proclamation, renewing reward of \$200 for murderers of William Spain.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 253

The Governor issued Proclamation, making Oct. 9th to 14th, '22, "Better Homes Demonstration Week."

SEPTEMBER 29, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 259

The Governor issued Proclamation, urging Relief for the Near East.

OCTOBER 26, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 270

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Oct. 27, 1922, Theodore Roosevelt Day.

OCTOBER 26, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 270

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Oct. 27 to Nov. 3, 1922, as Mo. Tree Planting Week.

OCTOBER 26, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 270

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming promptness to aid in Car Shortage.

NOVEMBER 9, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 276

The Governor issued Proclamation setting time from Nov. 11 to 30th, for Red Cross Drive for Membership.

NOVEMBER 17, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 279

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Thursday, Nov. 30th, as Thanksgiving Day.

NOVEMBER 25, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 282

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming the week, of Dec. 3rd to 9th inclusive, as American Education Week.

DECEMBER 13, 1922

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 305

The acting Governor issued Proclamation, declaring the ratification of Constitutional Amendments Nos. 2 & 3.

JANUARY 13, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 332

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$300 for arrest and conviction of persons who beat and mortally wounded Guy Cornwell at Trenton, Mo., Jan. 8, 1923.

JANUARY 15, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 333

The Governor issued orders withdrawing Reward of \$300 for arrest of persons who assaulted Guy Cornwell at Trenton, Mo.

JANUARY 19, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 335

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Sun., Jan. 28th, as "Law and Order Day."

MARCH 26, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 368

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Friday, April 6th, as Arbor Day.

APRIL 26, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 383

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$300 for party or parties who destroyed the "Midland Consolidated School Bldg. Carroll Co."

MAY 22, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 392

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming May 29th, 1923, "Poppy Day."

JUNE 1, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 395

The Governor issued Proclamation ordering Special Election July 10, 1923, for additional Bonus Funds.

JUNE 28, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 407

The Governor issued Proclamation offering \$300 for persons who wounded George McCormack.

JULY 2, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 409

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering \$300 reward for arrest and conviction of persons who mortally wounded W. Wallace Green.

JULY 25, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 419

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Oct. 18, 1923, as Missouri Day.

AUGUST 6, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 434

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Friday Aug. 10, 1923, Memorial Day for Warren G. Harding.

AUGUST 16, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 439

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Sept. 2 to 9th Inclusive, "Mark Twain Week."

AUGUST 17, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 430

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Reward of \$300 for arrest of Nicholas Campbell.

AUGUST 20, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 431

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Sept. 17, 1923, "Constitution Day."

OCTOBER 10, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 451

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Nov. 18 to 24, "American Education Week."

OCTOBER 22, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 454

The Governor issued Proclamation setting aside Sat., Oct. 27th, as "American Navy & Theodore Roosevelt Day."

NOVEMBER 17, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 466

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Nov. 29, 1923, as Thanksgiving Day.

DECEMBER 10, 1923

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 475

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Dec. 9th to 16th, "Harding Memorial Week."

JANUARY 9, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 486

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering \$300 reward for the arrest and conviction of party or parties who murdered Mary Jane Sugden.

FEBRUARY 4, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 500

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$300 each for three convicts who murdered one James Hart.

FEBRUARY 13, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 504

The Governor issued Proclamation offering reward of \$300 for arrest and delivery of James Miles.

MARCH 17, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 522

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming the 4th-8-9-18-19-21 Constitutional Amendments adopted by the people.

MARCH 20, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 523

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming April 4, 1924, Arbor Day.

APRIL 15, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 536

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Memorial Day as Poppy Day, 1924.

APRIL 22, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 540

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Apr. 27 to May 3rd, 1924 "Boy's Week."

MAY 6, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 547

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$100.00 for arrest and delivery of Laurence Lacy to Sheriff of Howard County.

MAY 6, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 547

The Governor issued Proclamation, relative to the shipping and quarantining of meat cattle.

JUNE 4, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 559

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering \$300 reward for parties who shot and seriously wounded Michael Kinney.

AUGUST 14, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 585

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering \$300 reward for arrest of slayer of Taney Co. Sheriff.

OCTOBER 4, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 604

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Monday Oct. 27th, as American Navy and Theodore Roosevelt Day.

OCTOBER 9, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 606

The Governor issued Proclamation, pertaining to Foot & Mouth Disease.

OCTOBER 10, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 606

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Nov. 17th to 23rd, American Education Week.

OCTOBER 13, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 607

The Governor renewed the reward of \$300.00 for arrest and conviction of Robert Rogers.

NOVEMBER 1, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 614

The Governor issued Proclamation proclaiming Dec. 7, 1924, Golden Rule Sunday.

NOVEMBER 10, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 617

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$300 for arrest and conviction of persons who robbed and mortally wounded Geo. Patrick.

NOVEMBER 24, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 622

The Governor issued Proclamation proclaiming Nov. 27, 1924, Thanksgiving Day.

DECEMBER 8, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 628

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming Constitutional Amendments passed.

DECEMBER 23, 1924

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1921-1924, p. 635

The Governor issued Proclamation offering reward of \$300 for arrest and conviction of each party who hanged Roosevelt Grigsby.

JANUARY 7, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1929, p. 5.

The Governor ordered writ of election in 14th Senatorial District, Jan. 27, 1925, to fill vacancy caused by death of Sen. Bagby.

GOVERNOR SAMUEL AARON BAKER



SAMUEL AARON BAKER
Governor 1925-1929

SAMUEL AARON BAKER

BY

EUGENE FAIR

In writing about one's long time friend there comes a pleasure which cannot be expressed in words. This is especially true of Governor Sam A. Baker, who knew and appreciated the finest meanings of friendship.

It can hardly be other than fitting to note that he was born in Wayne county, Missouri, during the ebbing days of the reconstruction period (November 7, 1874); that he worked as a farm, section, and mill hand, a drug store and postoffice clerk; that he worked his way while attending the State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, and became one of its outstanding graduates; that he has a bachelor of art degree from Missouri Wesleyan College, that he taught for some time in the rural schools of Wayne county; that he was principal of the high school at Jefferson City and at Joplin, and superintendent of schools at Piedmont, Richmond, and Jefferson City; that he was president of the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce for two years, president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, vice-president of the National Education Association, president of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri, educational director of the Grolier Publishing Company, elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Jefferson City, president of its Men's Bible Class, and a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights Templar, and the Rotary Club; that he carried a union card showing his membership in good standing with the Maintenance of Way railway shop employees.

Mr. Baker received his first notable state wide attention as State superintendent of schools (1919-1922 inclusive). His reports for these years show what really took place—a substantial and steady growth in the usefulness of this office. His hard work, enthusiasm, and rare

The Governor favored a workman's compensation fair to labor, industry, and the public. Such a law was passed during his administration. Such a law has apparently been of great benefit.

Much more adequate banking laws resulted from his recommendations and the demands of the general public. The road building program started during the Hyde administration received the Governor's vigorous support.

Mr. Baker's "school suggestions" in his first message were brief, but to the point. He held that the greatest hindrance to education in Missouri was found in the rural communities and was largely due to the small district. "Every child in the state should have an opportunity for high school training."

Once his views were promulgated Governor Baker stood by them throughout his administration. Great improvements were made in the banking laws and their execution. The passage of a Workman's Compensation law met a long felt need. During his second legislature the Governor fought strenuously for a more adequate school and State institutional fund by advocating amusement and tobacco taxes. Laws providing for these taxes were not passed, but he "fought the good fight" just the same.

He succeeded admirably in preventing deficits on the part of State institutions. He had only a small amount of success in instituting a budget system and consolidations of bureaus and departments. There was enough success, however, to mark some progress.

Governor Baker showed fine leadership in harmonizing various elements who were in favor of additional bonds for road improvement. His action was one of the strong contributing elements in carrying the seventy-five million dollar road proposition at the 1928 election.

The Governor had a close working relationship with most of the many boards, bureaus, and departments of the State government. His selection of men to carry on the service of the state through these mediums showed on the whole rare judgment. One need only mention the Tax

Commission, the State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department, and the State Fair Board.

His profound interest in and enthusiasm for what the State was doing in carrying out its obligations along many lines is eloquently shown in his last message. He commented on the eleemosynary institutions as follows: "It is useless to attempt to estimate the value that the services of the Eleemosynary Department has been to the citizens of the state. When all else fails, the great strong arm and sympathetic heart of the Commonwealth of Missouri reaches out to broken humanity and offers a refuge. These institutions become not only a refuge, but a home, for frequently the unfortunate ones sent to those hospitals are forgotten or forsaken by friends. These must be dressed and undressed, bathed, and fed. The manner in which all of this must be done marks the difference between the conscientious, kind, and sympathetic and the harsh, unfeeling, and self-centered administration."

Governor Baker had planned, even before he retired from office, to engage in some lecture work, beginning sometime during the year 1929. He looked forward with joy to this service. He had been, for many years, at home on the platform. Up to this time, however, serious illness has prevented the fulfillment of his desire.

Faithful in friendship, always considerate of others' rights, modest, kindly and courteous, honest, devoutly religious, ever working to have a better citizenship in Missouri, with a record as governor which ranks among the best, it is hoped that ere long Governor Baker may regain his health and for many years to come serve the people of Missouri and the nation.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 12, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 35-41

I have pledged my sacred word of honor. There can be no higher pledge. There is now registered in High Heaven a vow that I will protect and defend the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Missouri, and that I will faithfully execute all laws. God helping me, I shall keep that vow, conscientiously and in conformity with my best judgment.

The Constitution of Missouri, following the plan of the Federal Constitution, has wisely provided for three separate and distinct branches of government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. While the intent of the Constitution is that these several branches are to function independently, yet they must co-ordinate and no attempt at government can succeed without the harmony of all the branches. In accord with this sentiment, the chief of the executive department during my administration will stand ready at all times to co-operate with the legislative and judicial branches.

Among the many duties of the Governor of this state is that of giving information to the General Assembly from time to time concerning the condition of the state and its various departments. This information, particularly on the occasion of the Governor's first appearance before the General Assembly, must of necessity take the form of suggestive legislation.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

The operative expenses of government have been constantly increasing. New boards, bureaus and offices have been added from time to time, and the number of employees increased, salaries have become higher, and our state in-

stitutions have broadened their scope of activities until those who pay the bills, the people, have wondered just where is the limit. It is obvious to all that some of this added cost has been in the interest of progress, and that as government devises more and better means for serving the people some additional cost is necessary. But in our country it has been said that when two or three enterprising citizens are gathered together forthwith some new organization is formed. In Missouri these newly formed groups immediately begin to memorialize the General Assembly and the Governor for legislation along their respective lines, which ultimately calls for an appropriation and the creation of a new office, bureau or board. There can be such a thing as too much legislation. Sometimes it is desirable to give the people a rest and a chance to work out their own problems. Laws can not make people good, nor can they make folks prosperous. They can only afford opportunity for morality and industry to bring their own rewards.

INCOME AND EXPENSES

In this state we are confronted with a condition, and not a theory. The estimated revenue for the biennial period, after deducting for the support of the public schools, will be approximately thirteen million dollars, less than seven million a year. This is not sufficient for the running expenses of the state as now operated.

Our first problem, then, is either to increase the revenue or decrease the cost of operating expenses.

The custom of some departments and institutions of spending more than their appropriations, and then calling on the General Assembly to make up the deficit, should stop. Many of the activities which have brought about these increased expenditures are commendable, but no department of government should deliberately spend one dollar more than has been appropriated in the regular way for it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the interest of economy and efficiency I strongly urge:

(1) The creation of a budget system, similar to that now in operation in the federal government, to be operated through our Tax Commission, or through a Budget Commissioner appointed by the Governor.

(2) The consolidation of the Labor Bureau, the Industrial Inspection Department and the Bureau of Mines.

(3) The creation of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, to take over all the activities of the present State Board of Agriculture. This would leave the Board free to give its attention to the State Fair, and avoid duplication with the College of Agriculture.

(4) The abolition of the Library Commission, and the appointment of a State Librarian to take over the work of the Commission and its Secretary.

(5) The abolition of the Board of Charities and Corrections, and the appointment of a commissioner to take the place of the present Board and its Secretary.

(6) The abolition of all other boards which are not functioning. We should also refrain from creating any new ones.

(7) The repeal of the law giving special state aid to high schools maintaining teacher-training departments. This would save approximately \$198,000 annually. There is no longer any need for training teachers in high schools, as the State University and teachers' colleges have ample facilities for carrying on this work.

(8) The repeal of the law providing that the state pay four hundred dollars annually on the salary of county superintendents, and save \$45,600 each year. The salary of county superintendents, as now provided for by law, should not be decreased, but the counties should pay all the salaries.

(9) The repeal of the act providing for industrial rehabilitation. This would save at least \$40,000 annually. It is one of the measures for which the federal government

makes an appropriation, provided that the state makes a similar one, which has been in effect for four years. In my opinion, it has failed to render the service that should come from it, as the federal act provides that none of this money can be used for the maintenance of those who are in training.

There are other consolidations of state departments that can be effected in the interest of economy and efficiency. I am ready to co-operate with the General Assembly in this direction until the cost of operating the state government, which is already low in comparison with the aggregate cost of local governments, is reduced to the minimum. There are some positions within the departments controlled by the Governor that can be combined without endangering the efficiency of the departments. It is needless to say that such consolidations will be made in every instance where they seem practicable.

EXPENSES OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS

There is no limitation to the charges which may be placed against the state for the expense incurred by officers and agents of the state when away from the seat of government upon public business, other than the limitation to "actual expenditures." Public officers and agents should be allowed traveling expenses only by the most direct route on their journeys, except when economy of time can be accomplished by traveling over a longer route. A reasonable maximum per diem for living expenses would prevent any tendency toward extravagant living. No great abuses have been called to my attention as to the privileges extended by statute in this respect, but these privileges are susceptible to abuse. The padding of expense accounts, or wastefulness and extravagance, can well be prevented by legislation along the lines mentioned.

FEDERAL AID

The tendency to accept funds from the Federal Government for certain specific activities, on condition that the

State match the federal appropriation dollar for dollar, in my opinion, has gone far enough. Every appropriation of this nature in the future should be thoroughly investigated and considered before any action is taken.

NECESSARY COSTS

There are certain functions of government which necessarily create an expense from which there is no turning aside. If we are to follow high ideals in exercising these functions, we must go on without reckoning the cost. Our eleemosynary institutions must be supported, our educational facilities must be strengthened, and our courts of law must be maintained.

COST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Our tax burdens are not due alone to the taxes exacted by the state. Such are only a small part of the load, and by far the greater burden of which the people complain is that which may be deemed local taxation. From the community taxes levied for schools and roads there can be no relief, and none is expected by those who understand and sympathize with better educational and transportation facilities. However, the expense of operating our county and municipal affairs has increased gradually and imperceptibly from time to time, adding to the burdens of the people. If we are to look for substantial relief to tax-payers, the overhead governmental cost of counties and municipalities must be reduced.

POSSIBLE CONSOLIDATIONS

Under the present banking facilities afforded the county court of every county, and in view of the law which required the county court to select a county depository for the funds of the county, as well as the funds of the city, the county treasurer could well be dispensed with, and the bank which is made the depository of the public funds could become *ex officio* the county financial agent. We can go

further—city assessors could be abolished, for the reason that they accept the assessments made by county assessors, and the county collectors could receive the city taxes, as they now collect the school tax. The same can be done in the case of city treasurers, and thus do away with the latter office.

I believe, likewise, that, in view of the similar nature of the duties and work, the offices of county collector and county assessor could be combined. In most counties, also, the circuit clerk could well and easily perform the duties of recorder of deeds, in addition to those now devolving upon him.

In such reforms, genuine relief can be found. As a matter of justice, however, to those who are now holding any office to which they have been elected by the people, I recommend that any legislation along these lines be such as to permit them to continue until the end of the terms for which they have been elected.

The tax problem is non-partisan, and the solution of it rests upon sound business principles. I appeal to the General Assembly, in a non-partisan spirit, for assistance in the consideration of this question. In it there is glory enough for all.

REGISTRATION

Since your last session and on the 26th of February, 1924, Article VII of our Constitution on Suffrage and Elections was amended and revised by a vote of the people. It provides that this Assembly shall pass laws necessary for the registration of voters in counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand and in cities of more than ten thousand. It also provides for the enactment of laws enabling qualified voters, absent from the state on military or naval service, to vote, as well as those in the state who may be absent from their counties at general or special elections. This mandate of the Constitution will doubtless be executed by you.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

There is a deep-seated feeling among our people that the administration of justice, for those who seek it and for those who deserve it, is slower and more cumbersome and more expensive than it should be. I am not prepared to offer constructive suggestions for the remedy, but there are many splendid and high minded lawyers among you whose knowledge and experience will make them experts in coping with this problem. The State Bar Association, in a fine spirit of helpfulness, is making a series of studies and surveys, which should be available to you. Disrespect for law, and the humiliating number of its violations, too frequently result from weakness of administration. I earnestly bespeak your effective consideration of this great problem. We are all committed to a program of honest elections, and the enforcement of law. Let us work together for the establishment and maintenance of a policy which will make for the happiness, the uplift, and the betterment of the people of this commonwealth.

HOME RULE

The art and practice of self-government is essential to our growth and development in the ways of freedom, and the right to it should never be surrendered. I firmly believe in the principle of local self-government for counties and municipalities. Cities of the state maintaining police departments should be permitted to select and control their own local police officials.

However, the establishment of home rule for the cities should not involve nor surrender any state control over matters of general concern. The Governor of the state should be given authority to remove any county or city official after formal complaint has been made, of failure to perform his or her duty. Such removal should not be made, however, until after the accused official has been given opportunity of answering all charges, and when found guilty of neglect of duty and removed from office, the choice

of a successor by the Governor should be limited to the political party to which the removed official belonged.

BANKING REGULATIONS

The last four years have witnessed an extraordinary readjustment in the commercial world, and large losses have been sustained in agricultural as well as commercial lines. As a result, banks and loan agencies of various kinds have suffered losses, in many cases resulting in the suspension and liquidation of the banks, and too often in losses to depositors. Although this condition has been general, and other states have suffered, some of them much more than Missouri, yet our responsibility is for Missouri. Our attention should be directed toward such improvements as can be made to eliminate, if possible, all contingencies contributing in any way to the losses by depositors.

Banks and trust companies, as organized under Missouri law, are privately owned institutions, organized for profit. Their stockholders purchase the stock of these various institutions for an investment. Necessarily, therefore, they should expect to take a business risk. They are entitled to honest management. If profits accrue as a result of such management, they expect and do get these profits, but if losses are sustained the business should be so regulated that the capital and surplus provided by the stockholders will be sufficient to cover same. The depositor of a bank or trust company in no way makes an investment as such depositor. He receives very little, if any, interest on his deposit. If it is a time deposit, he should receive it at the maturity thereof, without delay, and certainly without loss.

A comparison of Missouri banking laws with those of other states develops the conclusion that Missouri legislation ranks favorably. Yet losses have been suffered by some of the depositors in Missouri. If these conditions can be remedied by law, they should and must be corrected.

When the deflation began in 1920, many banks found themselves heavily extended. A very embarrassing feature of this extension was that many of them had, through exces-

sive bidding or otherwise, contracted for large deposits from sources other than those naturally tributary to their localities, and these funds had been loaned to their customers, serving as an artificial stimulant to their communities. When the call came to pay back, the communities were unable to stand the strain, and the banks were compelled to compromise, paying higher and higher rates, and were forced to repeated embarrassment. This condition should not obtain again. A bank's deposits should be from diversified sources, even as its loans should be diversified. The receiving of too large a proportion of its deposits from one customer is dangerous, and will surely result in embarrassment when the time comes for the deposit to be withdrawn. I am of the opinion that no bank should be permitted to receive more than ten per cent of its deposits from one source.

A very large portion of the losses to banks and trust companies are in their loans and investments. The small loans which prove bad, although resulting in decreased profit, are not productive of failure for the institution. It is the large bad loan that causes insolvency. Therefore it should be in this direction that we look to correct the evil. The maximum line of credit which a Missouri bank or trust company can grant to any one customer is very liberal, perhaps too much so; but certainly as liberal as can be permitted with safety to the creditors and depositors of our banking institutions.

The present law restricts the amount of a loan which the manager of a bank can make, but there is no criminal penalty for exceeding this limit. Excess lines of credit to customers have ruined more banks than any other one thing, and perhaps more than all other causes put together. Therefore, not only should the officers and directors of a Missouri banking institution be held financially responsible for any losses which may occur by reason of the granting of excess loans, but it should also be a felony to make, or permit to be made, a loan or line of credit in excess of that which is permitted by the statutes.

LABOR PROBLEM

I trust that this General Assembly will enact a Workmen's Compensation law which will be fair to labor, to industry, and to the public.

AGRICULTURAL NEEDS

It is to be hoped that the Federal Congress at its next session will pass some constructive legislation for the aid of agricultural conditions. I believe that any laws concerning farm problems, in order to be properly effective, must come from the federal government. I am sure this General Assembly is ready to co-operate in any way possible.

ROADS

We are in the midst of a road-building program which must go forward. The people recently expressed at the polls their unqualified approval of good roads. Our present law on the subject has proven adequate and effective. Missouri will unquestionably continue this program until we have one of the greatest highway systems in the nation.

SCHOOL SUGGESTIONS

My position on education is well known. We owe to the youth of this state an opportunity for an education, regardless of race, color or environment. The greatest hindrance to educating the children of our state, particularly in the rural communities, is the small district. The counties should be redistricted, keeping in mind the population and land valuations, a minimum number of children in any district being prescribed. When the enumeration falls below this number the district should be disorganized and the territory distributed among other districts. Every child in the state should have an opportunity for a high school training.

I trust that you will also see fit to give to the colored citizens of the state an opportunity for the education of their children. The law which now provides that there must be at least fifteen colored children in a district before the Board of Education is compelled to provide a school for them should be amended to provide a school for a smaller number. There might be provision made for itinerant teachers to take care of colored children in communities where the number of such children is small and widely scattered. Such provision might be patterned after the so-called "Light-House Schools" in some of the states along the coast.

No calling offers as little beyond a mere existence as that of teaching. I know—for I have been a teacher myself. No calling contributes so much towards the welfare of organized society, but to help this great body of men and women is no easy task. Thirty-four states have adopted the principle of a state-wide official retirement fund for teachers. In addition, nearly every large city in the nation has worked out some satisfactory plan along the same line. However, neither Missouri nor the big cities of our state are included in this group, because the establishment or maintenance of teachers' retirement funds is prohibited by the Constitution. I trust that this General Assembly will find some way of remedying the situation.

CONCLUSION

Throughout this message I have tried to make a few plain suggestions along constructive lines. Many other worthy measures will doubtless be proposed, deserving as much consideration by you as those herein suggested. I invite suggestions from all the members of the General Assembly, as well as all other citizens of the state who are conscientiously interested in the welfare of Missouri and her people.

There is no politics, in the commonly accepted use of the term, in real service. There is, however, joy in constructive effort and a satisfaction in well-doing that passeth all understanding. The people are expecting service. I

am sure that the members of the General Assembly will work together in the spirit of co-operation, to the end that our very best efforts can be put forth in the service of the people of this state, whose action in investing us with authority is evidence of their confidence in our sincerity and judgment. The only reward I want is the satisfaction of serving to the best of my ability and understanding: "He profits most who serves best."

[SAM A. BAKER.]

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 5, 1927

*From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1927**Members of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly:*

For the first time in many years, and possibly for the first time in the history of the state, the General Assembly is composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. While this might be a source of disappointment to some adherents of both the major political parties, it can and I trust will, make for more constructive legislation than if one party had a numerical advantage over the other.

We are all citizens of the United States and of the great state of Missouri and I am sure that the oath of office we have taken is regarded by all of us as a sacred declaration to do our duty to all the people of the state to the best of our ability and understanding.

It is my duty, in accordance with the Constitution, to prepare a message to this Assembly. Briefly I shall undertake to set forth some of the problems that confront us and make some suggestions regarding their solution. I cannot, of course, go into detail regarding all the departments and their activities, but I shall be glad, at any time, to discuss with any of the members of the General Assembly any of the matters in which they are especially interested and show them any reports from any of the departments that have been filed with me. By working together harmoniously to the end that we may render constructive service, some of our problems may be solved and government function more economically and efficiently than ever before. I earnestly and sincerely desire the co-operation of every member of this General Assembly.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

There has been some discussion about the increased cost of government. There has been some increased cost

in the interest of progress and efficiency, but these increases have been by a vote of the people for some special activity and not through the General Assembly nor the Executive Offices. Some years ago we did not have the Highway Department. Neither did we have the highways. The sixty million dollar bond issue voted by the people will soon be exhausted. Not one penny of this money was raised by taxation. Does any citizen want to go back to the days of mud roads?

Yes, the Highways; the Soldier Bonus; the Blind Pension and other measures, all voted by the people for worthy and special activities, have increased the total expenditures, but deduct these special activities, and the total cost of government activities in Missouri, notwithstanding the increased cost of living, has not been noticeably increased in the last ten or twelve years. Take the item of public printing alone, and you will find that less money was spent in 1925-26 than was spent in the same period of time 15 years ago in face of the fact that the cost of printing has practically doubled in the last few years.

Perhaps these statisticians have also counted the revolving funds as added costs. The members of this General Assembly know that they are not. In my message to the Fifty-third General Assembly I advised that the estimated revenue for 1925-26 would be about \$13,000,000 or that this would be the amount available from the General Revenue for all expenses of State Government met from this source, after deducting one-third of the total amount received, for school purposes. The General Assembly, two years ago, as you all know, appropriated \$6,575,298.26 more than the estimated revenue for the biennial period. I was thus confronted with the problem of either permitting a large deficit or cutting the appropriation to come within the estimated revenue. I chose the latter alternative and vetoed \$3,121,018.39 and withheld from immediate use of the various departments, boards and institutions, \$3,454,279.87. I have since been able to release a considerable portion of the amount withheld, and have paid all deficiencies of the 1923-

24 period for which any appropriations were made. The money for the completion of all state buildings contracted for before the beginning of this administration has also been released and made available for use. I trust the recent experiences of the state institutions will forever do away with the practice in vogue for many years, of contracting for new buildings before the money for their completion has been provided. It has not been possible to do much new building as such appropriations were vetoed outright for the simple reason that there was no money for such buildings and no prospects of a sufficient amount coming in any time before the close of the biennium. In many instances, however, there was no question regarding the needs of the institutions making requests for new buildings.

There has been about \$1,500,000 collected for the General Revenue over the estimate for the biennial period, which has made it possible for the administration to take care of the pressing financial needs and start the new biennium with a balance in the Treasury of \$1,414,356.52. Only one institution has a deficit. The Southwest State Teachers College exceeded its salary appropriation by about \$18,000. There are slight deficits in two or three funds, over which neither the Governor nor any other authority has control, such as the Criminal Costs, and the cost of assessing and collecting the state revenue. There is also a deficit in the item known as "Appropriation for Printing for the Executive Offices." There is, however, enough money in the treasury to more than take care of these deficits. In some instances I find also that some board, department or institution, may have overdrawn in one or more items of their appropriation but there is plenty of money in other items, and that they have turned back into the treasury far more than a sufficient amount to have taken care of the overdrawn accounts. There are far too many items listed in the appropriations made for the different departments, boards, and institutions. In many cases the items overlap, and are listed for the purpose of getting a larger appropriation than would be possible if the entire amount asked for was grouped in fewer

items. A change in this system of appropriations would permit a decrease in the number of bookkeepers and clerks necessary in keeping a check on all the appropriations. Why not group the appropriations in as few items as possible and place the responsibility of right use of such funds squarely on the department heads or institutions.

INCOME AND EXPENSES

The custom of some departments, boards and institutions, of spending more than their appropriations and then calling on the General Assembly to make up the deficit must stop if economy is to be any part of our scheme of government. Many of the activities which have brought about these increased expenditures are commendable but no department of government should deliberately spend one dollar more than has been appropriated in the regular way.

The estimated revenue for 1927-28, after deducting for the support of the public schools, will be approximately \$14,500,000. I do not anticipate that the county collectors will be able to add much to this in back collections. They exhausted this source of revenue the past year. Nor can the auditors hope to do any better with the income tax collections than has already been accomplished. This brings us face to face with the age-old problem of securing sufficient revenue for operating expenses. I do not want to increase the property tax, nor the income tax—neither do you. I do not want to discourage the home owner, nor the man or woman who wishes to add to his or her income honestly and legitimately from year to year. We must then find a means of increasing our revenue without adding to the burdens of those of our citizens already carrying a load heavier than they can bear.

For many years here in Missouri, there has been an increasing desire on the part of the people of our commonwealth to provide a more stable and adequate fund for our free public schools and our higher educational institutions supported by the State. There is no difference of opinion regarding the importance of education. Justice and equality

are the corner-stones of our government and it is neither justice nor equality of rights to neglect to give to every boy and girl in the state, regardless of race, color or environment, at least the fundamentals of an education. It is the function of the state to provide for the education of its youth. Like the building of highways it is not a matter to be left entirely to the local communities. To this end I strongly urge upon this General Assembly the creation of a permanent school fund, fifty per cent of which shall go to the public schools, in addition to provisions already made by the Constitution, and fifty per cent to the higher educational institutions. The passage of this bill will solve the financial situation and the revenue will come from sources that will not be felt individually and the school districts may, if they so desire, lower their local tax rate for school purposes.

You men and women doubtless know that the Constitution of Missouri expressly provides that the University of Missouri shall be supported from the School Fund and there is no School Fund now. Let's create one by the following method:

INHERITANCE TAX

“All moneys which may hereafter be derived under any law now in force in this state, or which may hereafter be enacted, levying a tax upon inheritances shall be and are hereby made a part of the permanent school fund, to be apportioned and used in accordance with the provisions of this article; and no state tax shall hereafter be levied or imposed, except for school purposes as in this article provided, upon any successions, legacies, or death duties of any character, or in any form, or anything in the nature of death duties.”

SHOW AND AMUSEMENTS TAX

“There is hereby levied and shall be collected a privilege or license tax of ten per centum upon each ten cents, or fraction of ten cents, of the price of admission to all shows, motion picture shows, theatres, operas, boxing matches,

wrestling matches, baseball games, and all other athletic or sporting exhibitions or performances hereafter given within this State, whether the same be given by or under the auspices of clubs or organizations or given independently."

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE TAX

"There is hereby levied upon all cigars, cigarettes, manufactured chewing tobacco, manufactured smoking tobacco, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, including snuff, hereafter sold within the State of Missouri, a privilege or license tax of ten per centum of the sale price of each cigar, each package of cigarettes, and a like rate of ten per centum of the sale price of chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and every other kind of manufactured tobacco, including snuff; and said tax shall be collected from the person, firm or corporation making sale thereof in the first instance within this state."

There is not a great deal of legislation needed. No man can be made successful or happy by legislation alone. No human law can make a man honest or prosperous in business; it can only give him an opportunity to realize on his industry and integrity which is merely the birthright of all. There are, no doubt, many laws on the statutes that could be repealed without any injury whatever to the people of the state. Some legislation of course is needed and from time to time we can all think of plans that in our opinion would better conditions throughout the state.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the Permanent School Fund, which is not only a revenue-producing measure, but a measure in the interest of better schools and more general educational opportunities, I respectfully recommend the following legislation, and in the interest of economy and efficiency, strongly urge:

- 1.—A redistricting plan for the entire state creating larger school units. Like the Rotten Borough troubles in

England some centuries ago, population has shifted and some of our school districts now have very few children. It costs as much to maintain a school district of ten children as one of thirty.

- 2.—The creation of a budget system with teeth in it, similar to that now in operation by the Federal government, to be operated through the Tax Commission or through a Budget Commissioner appointed by the Governor.
- 3.—The abolition of all boards which are not functioning; also refrain from creating new one.
- 4.—Make all appropriations in as nearly a lump sum as possible giving the Governor the right to withhold a portion in addition to the right which he now has to veto.
- 5.—Repeal the Act authorizing an appropriation for printing for the Executive Departments and have each department pay for its own printing out of an appropriation for "Printing" for the respective departments.
- 6.—An appropriation for Industrial Rehabilitation. None was made two years ago because the law was not functioning properly. Now that we have the Workmen's Compensation Act in force, Industrial Rehabilitation can be made constructive and much good accomplished in co-operation with this board.
- 7.—Appropriate legislation for putting into effect Proposition No. 2 adopted by the people of the state November 2, 1926, relating to pensions for the police of the large cities.
- 8.—Change the law relating to requirements for number of negro children sufficient to establish a negro school in any district, from 15 to 7, and provide for the education of all negro children in districts containing less than the number required by law for the establishment of a school. Such provision might be patterned after the so-called "Light House Schools" in some of the states along the coast. At least require all school

districts to provide at the expense of the district some means of giving to the negro children an opportunity for at least an elementary education.

- 9.—A separate reformatory for negro boys.
- 10.—A law limiting the age of those admitted to the reformatories to seventeen. These institutions can never be in any sense of the word reformatories as long as grown-up men and women are admitted and allowed to mix and mingle with those of less mature minds.
- 11.—Some agency should be created to have legal supervision over the boys and girls for a period of time after they have been released from the reformatories.
- 12.—The Penal Board should have the right to transfer from the reformatories to the Penitentiary. They now have the right to transfer from the Penitentiary to the Reformatory, with the approval of the Governor.
- 13.—There has been some comment at different times about the crowded condition of the Penitentiary and in some quarters the suggestion has been made that if the Governor would release more of the prisoners that the crowded condition would be eliminated. I do not believe that indiscriminate paroles and pardons would relieve the situation at all as such abuse of power by the Governor would mean that the released ones would, come back as fast as they are let out. Up to date I have paroled 40, and pardoned 5. None of them have returned. The Penitentiary is crowded and relief is needed. Call the additional quarters needed, an intermediate reformatory, if so desired, but better still would be another prison to take care of the hardened and habitual criminals. It is only a small per cent of the total number now in prison that present any sort of problem for solution.
- 14.—A Constitutional Amendment providing for two additional Supreme Court Judges and abolish the Supreme Court Commission as soon as such amendment goes into effect.

- 15.—Give the Governor the right to remove any official, for neglect of duty, after due trial of the accused official, and provide that in the event of removal of any official that the Governor must appoint from the same political party as the removed officer. The responsibility of law enforcement would then be squarely up to the Governor and the Constitutional provision that he is to see that the laws are faithfully executed could be more nearly enforced. Of course most people would concede to the Governor the right to remove his own appointees but under existing laws there is some doubt as to his authority in this matter after the Senate confirmation. Until the Senate has confirmed, all appointees are only temporary.
- 16.—Give the Attorney-General authority to file information in all criminal cases and prosecute same after the Prosecuting Attorney has refused to do so.
- 17.—I understand that the Missouri State Bankers Association will have some suggestions to place before the General Assembly. While I have not seen any of their measures I feel sure that whatever this organization might have to offer would be in the interest of better financial conditions throughout the state. I should like, however, to suggest that no person should be eligible to hold a position as Bank Cashier until he has shown the Finance Commissioner that he is amply qualified for such responsible position. The Finance Commissioner should be given authority to decide whether or not a bank is needed in any locality applying for a charter. Clearing House Associations out in the state similar to such association in the cities might prove a strong factor in strengthening weak banks and might be the means of solving the inspection problem. It might be well for your committee on banking to go into the question of a Bank Guarantee Law requiring banks to guarantee all deposits not bearing interest.

- 18.—A law requiring the state educational institutions to turn all fees collected into the State Treasury to the credit of the support fund of the respective institutions.
- 19.—Erection of an office building on the Capitol Grounds to be paid for from the Road Fund.
- 20.—Provide for the supervision, regulation and conduct of the transportation of persons for hire over the public highways of the State of Missouri by motor vehicles.
- 21.—Amend the laws applying to the Initiative and Referendum so as to provide that the circulation of all petitions for either the Initiative or the Referendum shall be under the supervision of the County Clerks or Election Boards.
- 22.—Heretofore, the General Assembly has attempted during the course of a revision session, to make such changes in the existing laws as might be possible to revise the statutes, leaving to a committee appointed by the General Assembly, the duty of publishing the Revised Statutes. This committee had no legislative authority, and under the Constitution, could have none. The result is that the committee had to publish the statutes in the form in which they found them.

As a result of this course, the Revised Statutes of Missouri have accumulated a mass of unconstitutional, obsolete, conflicting, ambiguous, duplicate and unnecessary statutes. The presence of these statutes on our legislative books seriously interferes with the efficiency of the laws of Missouri.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body, that you consider the advisability of establishing a revision commission whose duty it shall be, in advance of the convening of the General Assembly in the year 1929, to prepare and submit to that Assembly, in the form of proposed legislative enactments, such recommendations as will tend to remove the difficulties in the statutes hereinbefore mentioned.

AGRICULTURE

I trust that our Federal Congress will pass some constructive legislation for the aid of agricultural conditions. I feel sure that this General Assembly is willing to co-operate in any way that will be beneficial to the farmer.

STATE PARKS

The acquisition and development of a state park system has been in line with the progress of a greater Missouri, and has met with the general approval of the public. I recommend that the Legislature continue to give its support to the expansion of the state park system and to the conservation of Missouri's wild life resources.

LABOR

The ratification of the Workmen's Compensation Act at the recent election was a forward step by the people of this state. It will mean much to labor and is fair to all concerned. The act is now functioning. The Commission is well organized and we may look for some real constructive work from this piece of progressive legislation.

CONCLUSION

Throughout this message I have tried to make a few plain suggestions, leaving your honorable body to decide whether such suggestions are worth while. I sincerely trust that you will heed the suggestions of the Tax Commission in the matter of appropriations. Let's stay within the estimated revenue even if we have to practice the most rigid economy. You members have been selected to represent your constituents and the state of Missouri. You are to exercise your own judgment. No one can legally dictate to you. Your own knowledge and your own conscience will be your guide. I trust that you will treat all lobbyists alike, whether they come as individuals or re-

presentatives of some organization. Require them to file with your honorable body a full and complete statement as to the amount of money collected to carry on their campaign and from whom collected, the amount paid out and to whom paid and for what purpose.

I trust that we may all work together to the end that our very efforts can be put forth in the service of all the people of this state and when our work is completed that we may have the joy of realizing that our efforts have been progressive and constructive.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 3, 1929

*From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1929**To the Members of the 55th General Assembly:*

The Constitution requires the Governor of the State to give to the General Assembly information relative to the state of the government and to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary. Since I am going out of office in a few days I shall make very few recommendations to this body, but shall content myself with outlining in as clear a manner as is possible, the condition of the government at this time.

I bespeak your serious consideration of any recommendations that may be made by the Honorable Henry S. Caulfield who will become Governor of this state on the 11th day of this month. I am sure of this cooperation with him upon every measure that is for the promotion of the state of Missouri, and the welfare of its people. He is well qualified by training and experience for the important duties that will confront him as chief executive of one of the greatest states in the Union.

FINANCIAL

While it seemed at the beginning of the past biennium that it would be impossible to make the revenue meet the demands of Government yet I am happy to advise this General Assembly that it has been done. By strict economy and full and complete cooperation from the department heads we have met practically all the financial obligations of the state and will leave a balance in the General Revenue Fund of something over one million dollars. The entire balance in the State Treasury on the 26th day of December, 1928, was \$10,088,168.47. The balance left in the General

Revenue is for practical purposes an unencumbered balance. Few, if any bills, have been held back. Deficits in the various institutions and administrative departments are negligible. The State Auditor advises that in his opinion there will be fewer deficiency bills introduced into the 55th General Assembly than have ever been introduced into any previous assembly. May I remind your honorable body that there are always unpaid bills for Cost in Criminal Cases, Assessing and Collecting the Revenue, and for the Apprehension of Criminals, but these are not administrative deficits that could be avoided as no one can determine in advance the amount that should be appropriated for such purposes.

The 54th General Assembly, as you members know, appropriated approximately five million dollars over and above the estimated revenue and it was necessary for the Governor to withhold practically this entire amount of over-appropriation from immediate use of the departments and institutions for which appropriations were made, distributing the amount as fairly and impartially among the various departments and institutions as possible. The Governor withheld a portion of the appropriations from practically every department of government, including the Supreme Court. In the program of economy which has characterized this administration I have not asked any elective official, department head, or head of institution to do more economizing than I have done myself. From the appropriation made for the Current Expenses of the Governor's Mansion I am turning back into the revenue, approximately \$5,000, and from the appropriations for the Governor's office I have turned back approximately \$10,000. For the past biennium the Governor's office has been run with half the number of employees provided for by the statutes. My colleagues in the other elective offices have also practiced economy and practically all of them have turned back into the General Revenue substantial sums. This money could have been used to an advantage had the appropriations been for the right purposes, which leads

me to the conclusion that appropriations should be made in a lump sum as nearly as possible.

More revenue was received than was anticipated, through the Inheritance Tax and the collection of Income Tax, and at the close of the administration the records will show that every penny withheld from the State University has been released and practically all that was withheld from the other educational institutions, the eleemosynary institutions, the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the School for the Deaf, and the School for the Blind has been released.

BUILDINGS

In the interest of economy and because of the shortage of funds the building program for the various state institutions was greatly curtailed. There was, however, a new building for colored tubercular patients erected at Mt. Vernon in addition to the building for incorrigible offenders at the State Penitentiary. A very fine administration building was erected at the State Fair from gate receipts and at a figure below the contract price; also a new Highway Building has just been completed. An Industrial Building has also been erected at the School for the Deaf at Fulton.

The completion of two buildings at the Missouri State School at Marshall has enabled that institution to accept patients from any county upon application. This is the first time in the history of the hospital it has been in a position to do this.

An additional building for orphan children has been added to the plant at Carrollton.

We have been able to complete the Law Building at the State University. The completion of the building was facilitated by the generosity of Frank R. Tate of St. Louis who gave \$75,000 to be used in the construction of a law building at the University as a memorial to his son Lee H. Tate, and which gift was supplemented by an appropriation of \$75,000 from the state.

A new Science Building has been erected at the State Teachers' College at Springfield.

In addition to these buildings specifically mentioned, other eleemosynary and educational buildings completed or rehabilitated have been made possible through appropriations made during this administration.

MEMORIALS

The 54th General Assembly appropriated money for the erection of a monument to the memory of Senator David R. Atchison, and the 53rd General Assembly re-appropriated money for the erection of a similar memorial to the Honorable Champ Clark. Money was appropriated for the repair and upkeep of the Missouri Soldiers' Monument in France. It was a great pleasure to me to have a part in the erection of these splendid memorials and I wish that the State of Missouri might do more along this line in memory of men and women whose lives have been a source of inspiration to the young people of the state.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND THE STATE FAIR BOARD

The State Board of Agriculture and the Missouri State Fair Board, as you all know, is the same board. The people of the state are very much interested in the State Fair. This plant consists of 236 acres of land upon which is erected forty-five permanent buildings, with a valuation of \$1,750,000, which is \$252,818.67 more than all the appropriations made by the state to the institution. The total amount of premiums paid in the 28 years of the Missouri State Fair is \$950,815.07. The State Fair has returned to the State of Missouri in property and premiums \$2,700,-815.07, a return to the state and to its exhibitors of \$1.80 for every dollar the state has appropriated to the institution, making the State Fair a financial asset, as well as one of the outstanding educational institutions. The first twenty years of the Missouri State Fair (1901 to 1920, inclusive), recorded an attendance of 1,957,334; admission \$644,153.23.

The last seven years recorded an attendance of 1,515,934; admission \$383,665.14. The last four years, or a period practically covered by this administration, there was an attendance of 968,867. The four years that have just closed represent the greatest period of prosperity in the history of the State Fair. Of the buildings erected with profits from the fair all have been built within the present administration.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

I know of no greater work for the state to do than to make it possible for the poor unfortunates confined in the eleemosynary institutions to be as happy and contented as it is possible for such people to be. The public can never know the service that has been rendered to some poor helpless individual who was returned to home and society mentally restored.

The Eleemosynary Board has adhered strictly to uniformity and conformity with the law in purchases. All purchases are made strictly on a competitive basis. The accounting system is uniform. A complete and detailed inventory is taken each year. A complete and detailed blue print of all underground wiring, sewer and tunnels is available.

Well kept and platted cemeteries have been established. The head stones are uniform and flowers and shrubs have been planted.

The establishment of purebred dairy herds and the elimination of grade and unprofitable cows is to the advantage, not only of the institutions, but to the people interested in this industry.

The erection of a sewerage disposal system at State Hospital No. 4 at Farmington, removed a problem of public health of some 25 years standing.

Not a penny deficit of appropriations has ever been asked. Good wholesome food, good beds, and careful medical attention exists at all these institutions.

It is useless to attempt to estimate the value that the service of the Eleemosynary department has been to the citizens of this state. When all else fails the great strong arm and sympathetic heart of the commonwealth of Missouri reaches out to broken humanity and offers a refuge. The institutions become not only a hospital but a home, for frequently the unfortunate ones sent to those hospitals are forgotten or forsaken by friends. Approximately 3 per cent of the state's population becomes its wards. These must be dressed and undressed, bathed and fed. The manner in which all this may be done marks the difference between the conscientious, kind and sympathetic, and the harsh, unfeeling and self-centered administration.

I have had a great interest in these poor unfortunate people and I am sure that you men and women of this 55th General Assembly also have a keen interest and this sympathy and interest on the part of officials working for the betterment of the people of this state cannot help but bring about in no small degree the spirit of true service and this spirit permeates the entire eleemosynary department.

I desire to suggest one reform in connection with the management of the eleemosynary institutions. There are too many employees who are being fed by the state. I would recommend that such salaries be paid as would enable the assistant physicians, the stewards, bookkeepers and other employees, with the possible exception of the attendants, to live outside the institutions. It is a small saving but when the state is feeding so many folks and their families it amounts to a considerable outlay of expense, that, it seems to me, could be avoided. It is not altogether the employees who are fed by the state, but also guests of these employees.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

The State Board of Charities and Corrections has functioned the past four years with little or no friction. This administration has insisted that the primary function of this board is to find homes for orphan children. It is

not enough to take these children from their parents or from the streets and place them in the State Home. There are thousands of people in this state who are childless and who are glad to take some orphan child, give it a home and rear it as their own.

From 1921, when the children's department of this board was created, to 1924 inclusive, three hundred ninety-five children were placed in good foster homes. From 1925 to 1928, five hundred ninety-nine children were placed in foster homes. Previous to the present administration a large number of the dependent children under the department's care were boarded in private homes. Now there is a dormitory for girls that takes care of 50 children at all times. There is also a dormitory for boys that takes care of 40 children.

Early in the present administration the position of Director of Children's Work was discontinued by the board, thereby effecting a saving of \$2,500.00 a year. This work is now looked after by the executive secretary of the department at no increase in salary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Some accomplishments of the State Board of Health during this administration are as follows:

The admittance of Missouri to the federal birth registration area;

Laboratory service in the control of communicable diseases to the physicians in every county of the state;

Constant supervision over the water and sewerage plants of two hundred towns and cities of Missouri;

Improvement and supervision of the sanitary conditions of two hundred fifty summer resorts located throughout the playground of Missouri;

Reduction of the infant death rate from 69.48 in 1924 to 59.99 in 1927;

The establishment of seven additional whole time county health departments;

The reduction in the number of new pensioners blind from Trachoma from 119 in 1925, to 46 in 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

During the year 1927 all state banks and trust companies in Missouri were examined. This was accomplished without additional help and at a profit to the state over all expenses of the department, and is the first time in the history of the Finance Department, since its organization as such, that this has been done. During the year 1928 all banking institutions under the supervision of the Finance Department, in addition to more than one hundred Small Loan companies placed under the control of this department, were examined without increased force and at a material profit to the state. This department will turn back to the state something more than \$60,000 of the appropriation made two years ago.

The department has specialized in two lines of work that have never been attempted before, namely, the examination of closed banks and the consolidation of banks that were operating at a minimum profit. Very few new banks are being chartered. The General Assembly of 1927 acted wisely in passing the law that gives to the Commissioner of Finance the right to decide whether or not a bank is needed in the locality where it is proposed to be organized. A plan for regional clearing house associations has been evolved with very satisfactory results. All the laws passed by the General Assembly in 1927 affecting the operation of this department has been most helpful. They need some slight changes which will, no doubt, be recommended by the incoming administration.

THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

There has been constructed during the four years of this administration 1,095 miles of 18-ft. concrete pavement; 147 miles of 9-ft. concrete pavement; 1,220 miles of gravel surfacing; 1,278 miles of grading under a separate grading

contract. The total value of the work done during this administration is \$67,156,579.

In another part of this message I have mentioned the construction of the new highway building. This building has been completed leaving a balance of \$1,750 from the appropriation of \$350,000.00. The amount spent to date includes the amount spent for the site, for the building contract and various accessories, including grading of the site, and alley paving. It also includes the furnishings. A great deal of credit is due the Highway Commission for the economical construction of this building.

I believe that the people of Missouri no longer will question the wisdom of constructing good highways in Missouri, and doing it in the quickest possible time. The ratification of the \$75,000,000 Bond Proposition at the recent election proves the true interest of the people in road building. I trust that this General Assembly will pass the enabling act necessary for putting this constitutional amendment into effect at the earliest possible moment. Some pressure was brought to bear on the present chief executive to call a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of passing the needed road legislation. While the calling of this special session might have facilitated matters and enabled the present governor to sign the bill, thus having all the steps in the passage of this bond proposition accredited to his administration yet he was unwilling to put the state to an additional expense of some \$200,000 just for the sake of bringing to this administration additional credit.

THE STATE GRAIN INSPECTION AND WEIGHING DEPARTMENT

This department has come to be one of the most important departments in the state and is recognized throughout the nation as one of the strongest departments of its kind in any of the states.

The State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department handled the largest volume of business in the Kansas City market in 1928 that has ever been experienced. It was

handled without delay to the grain trade, each car being handled on the day of arrival.

The fees of this department have been reduced so that each car of grain is now weighed at the rate of 50 cents per carload. The grain a few years ago, upon arrival from the country, was weighed at the rate of \$1.00 per car. This means a saving of many thousand dollars during the year to the farmers and shippers of grain to Missouri markets.

During this administration a Protein Testing Laboratory has been installed in this department at a cost of \$5,500, but it has all been paid for out of the fees collected in the laboratory for testing of wheat for protein, and the laboratory has been maintained and improved out of the fees in that laboratory alone.

One of the largest and best equipped moisture laboratories in the United States has been installed in the St. Louis branch of this department the past year, the cost of this all being paid for out of the fees of the department.

Although the fees have been reduced in this department there will be a surplus of about \$75,000 at the end of this biennial period.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION

The 54th General Assembly consolidated the department of Labor and the Factory Inspection Department under the name of the Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection. Practically the expenses of running the Labor Department have been saved by such consolidation.

Outside of the activities common to these two departments, the most outstanding feature of the past four years has been the attempt of this department to help the unemployment situation. The department has had fine co-operation from the Chambers of Commerce and the Police Departments of both St. Louis and Kansas City. In 1925, the department placed on jobs, other than harvest jobs, 19,362 people; in 1926 it placed 17,168 people; in 1927 it placed 21,859; and in 1928 the department placed 16,817.

In addition the department has assisted in the work of the Safety Councils of the large cities.

GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

The record of the Game and Fish Department during the past four years has far outstripped any other period in the history of the state. This department is now recognized as rendering a valuable service to the state and stands high in the estimation of the people.

During this administration it has purchased thousands of acres of land for state park purposes. It has inaugurated the improvement of state parks that they might be used and enjoyed by the people of the state. It has originated and developed a state game refuge system for the restoration of wild life. It has increased the number of fish hatcheries and their production. It has managed, in all, twenty-seven state controlled properties, totaling 66,000 acres, on which are thirteen state parks, nineteen game refuges and six fish hatcheries. Throughout the administration there has been a vigorous enforcement of the game and fish code. Deer, quail, pheasants and wild turkey have been imported.

The entire work of the game and fish department is self-supporting. The purchase of lands and all other activities are financed through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and other department revenue.

That the public has responded to a sincere effort to give it a properly conducted Game and Fish Department is evidenced by the fact that during this administration 1,039,000 hunting and fishing licenses have been purchased which is more than double any previous administration.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

The Insurance Department is one of the best revenue producing offices under the jurisdiction of the Governor. During the past four years \$2,876,138.95.

The outstanding matters requiring the especial attention of the Insurance Department during the past year or

two have been the Fire Insurance Rate cases and the International Life Investigation. Early in January of 1928, the Supreme Court of the United States held that it had no jurisdiction in the Fire Insurance cases. Later the companies filed individual suits in the U. S. District Court of Kansas City where the matter is now pending and for this reason excess premiums have not yet been returned to the policy holders. Nothing can be done in this matter until the court makes its decision.

The failure of the International Life Insurance Company did not affect the policy holders as the Missouri State Life reinsured the business of the International and assumed all liability to policy holders. The policy holders have been fully protected in every respect and have not been called upon to make a contribution of one cent, nor has it been necessary to place liens against their policies.

The Insurance Department of Missouri, as you know, must approve and have supervision over the premiums charged the buyers of Workmen's Compensation Insurance, approve Workmen's Compensation policies, and assess and collect the tax levied upon the self-insurers and carriers for the support and administration of the act. While the Workmen's Compensation Act has been in effect less than two years, data at this time available seems to justify the adequacy and the fairness of the rates approved by the Superintendent of Insurance on January 10, 1927.

Much effort has been put forth to better insurance conditions from the standpoint of the insurers, agents, and companies. Rulings by the department are having their effect in weeding out the undesirable brokers and agents and in eliminating these, the assured no longer lose premiums paid and do not have the uncertainty of insurance coverage.

There are some changes badly needed in our insurance law. No doubt [bills] covering these defects will be introduced into this General Assembly.

In this administration fees have been collected by the Insurance Department amounting to \$708,242.44, and taxes

assessed and paid into the State Treasury amounting to \$9,734,691.69.

DEPARTMENT OF OIL INSPECTION

In the department of inspection the fees charged by the state for the service of inspection was, prior to 1920, 6c per barrel; in 1921, the rate was reduced to 3c per barrel; in 1922 it was reduced to 1½c per barrel; in 1925 it was reduced to 1c per barrel. This, at that time, was the lowest rate to be found anywhere in the United States and at this rate the department has been able to furnish a high type of service throughout the four-year period of this administration and from the revenue derived from this 1c per barrel the department has been able to pay all its expenses and turn into the General Revenue a sum of approximately \$56,000.

A comparison of the ratios on refundment of gasoline tax reveals that Missouri is approximately 5 per cent of the collections under the average of the states. Collections for the 4-year period will approximate \$21,500,000. We find that 5 per cent of that sum is \$1,200,000 the amount that the Missouri department could have given back through refunds and still held a position within the average of the states. Careful administration of refunding tax has been worth at least that sum to the state during the four years of this administration.

THE FOOD AND DRUG DEPARTMENT

The efforts of this department for the biennial period ending December 31, 1928, have been largely given to the enforcement of the Uniform Egg Law, the Beverage Inspection Law and the Hotel Inspection Law. Much attention has been given to the factory content of all food products offered for sale to the general public.

The total collections for the biennial period from all sources approximate \$269,445. The total expenses of the department approximate \$221,661, making a gain over all expenditures of \$47,784.

BUREAU OF BUILDING AND LOAN SUPERVISION

This is one of our youngest departments, being taken from the Finance Department by the 54th General Assembly. It was organized July 3, 1927, and now consists of a Supervisor, two office clerks, and six examiners.

From July 3, 1927, to December 1, 1928, this department has carefully examined, checked and audited 292 associations, receiving as fees for such examinations \$49,-707.48, while the total expenses of the department for the same period have been \$47,698.09. Five years ago the total assets of the Building and Loan Association of Missouri amounted to \$95,376,038.23, while today they have assets totaling \$179,628,004.73.

In my opinion the Building and Loan business in Missouri is still in its infancy in this state and with careful supervision this business will continue to show a remarkable growth.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission was appointed November 16th, 1926, ever since which time it has continuously functioned with remarkable efficiency. To date 175,000 accidents have been reported to the commission. Statistics for the year 1927 are now being compiled and indicate that in that year there were 89,577 reported accidents, of which 61,054 were under the act but not compensable, and 25,930 were compensable. The medical cost of the non-compensable cases was \$353,341.00. For the compensable cases the medical cost was \$803,583.00. The compensation incurred was \$2,638,340.00 and the total for both classes of accidents was \$3,795,264.00. All of these cases were adjusted without formal hearings except 471. The adjustment of all these cases with such a small number of hearings is the most remarkable record that has ever been made by any compensation commission. The administration of the law has made a very favorable im-

pression on the people of the state and the commission has had splendid cooperation from everybody.

DEPARTMENT OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS

I wish that all the people of the state could realize the serious situation that always confronts the department of Penal Institutions. This department must maintain a high type of discipline and of course must be humane in its treatment of the unfortunates entrusted to their care. It seems that if money is not made from the work of the inmates that officials are censured. If money is made the officials are open to the charge of making money for the state off of poor unfortunates whose families have been deprived of their support and at the same time all forms of industry feel that any employment of convicts is placing the state in competition with private industry, and Labor feels that its people are being deprived of an opportunity to earn a living because of the industries under the control of the penal institutions.

I am not attempting to argue the question as to whether or not it is just or unjust, but merely to point out to begin with, the difficulties of operating the penal institutions of the state. When an invoice is taken of a private business it is permissible to take into account unsold goods on the shelf, raw materials, machinery, buildings, etc., but in making a report of the department of penal institutions there are only two items to consider. First, what are the outstanding bills? Second, how much money is there on hands and how much is in sight with which to pay these bills? The difference might be called a deficit by those who are looking for a deficit.

I wish to say that the Penal Institutions were never in better condition than they are at present. The discipline in the penitentiary proper is entirely satisfactory. The prisoner[s] are well cared for notwithstanding the fact that the present board is taking care of about 1200 more prisoners than under ordinary conditions could be properly cared for in such limited quarters.

On December 31, 1924, twelve days before the present administration took over the affairs of state, the books of the Penal Board showed accounts payable in the amount of \$453,001.19, for all the institutions under their supervision. There were goods on the shelf and raw material sufficient to practically take care of the accounts payable. On this date there were 3,766 inmates in the four institutions under the control of the board.

On December 20, 1928, there was a total of 4,830 inmates in the four penal institutions and the books showed \$611,058.60 accounts payable, \$392,251.34 of accounts receivable and \$220,161.38 of cash on hands, including appropriations that cannot be used. This leaves only \$18,645.88 of accounts payable over and above accounts receivable and cash on hands. This might be called a deficit, but there is raw material and goods on hands more than sufficient to take care of this amount. In view of the increased population in these institutions I feel that this is a remarkable record.

The Penal Board has effected a great reduction in the cost per capita for feeding the inmates of these institutions and yet at the same time has given them good wholesome food.

The sanitary conditions have been improved and when the new cell building provided for in an appropriation made by the 54th General Assembly is completed and the more desperate criminals are placed in that building the board will have an opportunity for genuine reform among the inmates left in the old cell buildings.

I recommend that the employees of these institutions should be placed on a civil service basis and that there should be attached to this department some officials whose business it is to have supervision over all inmates released from any of the penal institutions, for at least a period of two years. There are a number of splendid welfare organizations doing what they can to help in the rehabilitation of former inmates of these institutions but they do not have

the authority which would make their interest in these people as effective as it should be.

The Governor should have the absolute right to transfer any inmate from any of the reformatories to the penitentiary, when in his judgment, or the judgment of the Penal Board it should be done. While the Governor does have absolute authority to transfer from the penitentiary to the reformatory, there is a question about his authority to transfer from the reformatory to the penitentiary, such a question, in fact, that it is never done except in outstanding cases.

There is a law on the statutes which provides for payment to the convicts for a certain amount of work done in the institution. I believe it might be well for this Assembly to look into that matter and see whether or not something like \$52,000 could be saved to the people of the state annually by a little change in that particular law.

The wardens, deputies, in fact all employees of the Penal Board, should be considered as officers under the law and be permitted to make arrests of escaped convicts anywhere in the state without being under the necessity of calling on the local officers for assistance.

The appropriation for taking care of the criminally insane should be made direct to the State Hospital instead of being made to the penitentiary.

The same recommendations made regarding the officers and attendants at the eleemosynary institutions will apply to the penal institutions, particularly to Boonville Reformatory. I would suggest that provisions be made to pay higher salaries to the employees, but have them live separate and apart from the institution.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are some other departments and boards which might be mentioned giving you a better insight into the affairs of the state, but time will not permit.

The Tax Commission and the Public Service Commission, which commissions are relatively new, are functioning

well in the interest of the state and should be continued and their powers increased along some lines.

The Bus Regulation Law has worked out splendidly but needs some changes.

This General Assembly should pass a Reciprocal License Law which would require some of the neighboring state cars that are used commercially in Missouri to pay to Missouri the same license fees that those states ask from Missouri-owned and licensed commercial cars when Missouri cars are operating in those states. Our law should be so amended that our Automobile License Collection Department could immediately enforce the collection of fees on foreign cars of foreign states that do not reciprocate with Missouri.

The time has come when the General Assembly and others in authority must face the problem of more room for employes of the various state departments now housed in the capitol and for the expansion of the capitol grounds. This General Assembly would be amply justified in making appropriations for the purchase of all the grounds now lying between the capitol grounds and the Governor's Mansion, and also for the purchase of the present postoffice site, which because of its location, should belong to the state. This would be a most forward step and in my opinion would meet with the approval of the people.

The Compulsory School Law of the state should be amended so as to include the compulsory attendance of all deaf children at the School for the Deaf at Fulton.

CONCLUSION

I feel like offering an apology to this honorable body for this lengthy message, but I wanted you to have the information that I have regarding the different departments of state and the extent to which they are functioning in the interest of the people if the state and while these closing lines might not properly belong to a message of this kind, I now want to take this opportunity to express to the members of the General Assembly my appreciation for the

courtesies extended to me during the four years that I have been chief executive and for the cooperation that I have received.

As chief executive, I of course have had the usual trials and tribulations of a chief executive, but on the whole the work has been pleasant and I am leaving the office without any apology whatever, feeling in my own consciousness that I have always worked for the people of the state and have done my best to accomplish results that would be constructive rather than destructive.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

VETO MESSAGES

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 6, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1602

April 6, 1925.

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith without my approval and with my objections thereto, House bill No. 70, entitled:

“An act to amend article 10, chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1919, entitled “Co-operative companies,” by adding one new section thereto, providing for a fee to be paid by co-operative agricultural associations in lieu of all franchise or license or corporation or other taxes, or taxes or charges upon reserves held by or for its shareholders or patrons, and to be known as section 10262a.”

1st: Section 3 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri provides that taxes may be levied and collected for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws. Section 7 of article 10 provides that all laws exempting property from taxation other than the property above enumerated shall be void. In my opinion the provisions of this bill are in conflict with the sections of the Constitution above mentioned.

2nd: It is my further opinion this is class legislation.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1655

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith Senate bill No. 113 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that it is my opinion that the commissioner of streets may if he sees fit under the present law make use of the services of the city engineer in preparing the estimate of the cost of sidewalks, etc.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1655

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith Senate bill No. 114 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that I am of the opinion that the provision for the appointment of a guardian for blind persons in certain cases is susceptible of abuses to the extent that it nullifies the proposed advantages in the bill.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925.

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1656

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith Senate bill No. 181 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that while this bill contains worthy provisions and seems upon its face to be an attempt to furnish increased protection to workmen and those around buildings under construction I am of the opinion that it will be made the means of instituting many unnecessary lawsuits and will bring embarrassment to builders with little resulting good to the public.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1656

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith Senate bill No. 212 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that this bill would call for an increased expenditure of public funds which is not justified at present.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1656

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you Senate bill No. 221 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that I can see no real reason for authorizing a city to acquire control of a system of waterworks in territory which such city is planning to annex as provided in this bill when under the present law they may extend the boundaries of the city to include such territory and bring it under their jurisdiction regularly.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1656

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you Senate bill No. 229 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that I do not see the necessity of making the change required in this bill for the appointment of deputies and assistants in the offices of sheriff and in the circuit court.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1657

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you Senate bill No. 231 without my approval and with my veto of said bill, for the reason that this bill would in the course of time greatly increase the expense of counties containing drainage districts or parts of drainage districts within their boundaries. It places the burden of helping to enlarge and maintain certain bridges over drainage ditches upon persons who have nothing to say in the establishment of such drainage districts. It is another of a series of unsuccessful efforts that have been made for a number of years to get legislation of this kind upon the statute books.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1657

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you Senate bill No. 232 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that this bill provides for the method of procedure in the collection from the counties as owners of damages in certain

drainage districts following the establishment of liens against public roads in such drainage district. In my opinion it seeks to place additional cost upon the counties containing drainage districts or parts of drainage districts in much the same manner as Senate bill No. 231, and as in that bill it appears to be another of a series of unsuccessful attempts within the past few years to place the burden of taxation for drainage purposes upon the shoulders of those who had no voice or vote in the establishment of such drainage districts.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1657-1658

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you Senate bill No. 241 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that while I agree with the apparent intent of this bill to safeguard the feeders from the purchase of impure and adulterated commercial feedingstuffs, it is my opinion that the additional expense entailed by the provisions of this bill would be passed on to the consumer without resulting proportional benefit, and for the further reason that it has the tendency of embarrassing and disturbing legitimate business by additional inspection and further for the reason that the bill calls for \$7,000.00 appropriation which the condition of the revenue will not justify.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1658-1659

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith House bill No. 22 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that while I am in accord with the principles laid down in the bill and with the aims which it seeks to carry out I am convinced that the form, and the wording of this bill as submitted to me are such as to make its operation extremely difficult, if not impossible, and for the further reasons that certain provisions of the bill as set out by the following opinion from the office of the Attorney-General are unconstitutional.

"The purpose of House bill No. 22 is to restrict expenditures of persons traveling at public expense. This general classification is "any official, employee or any other person," without any reservation whatsoever. Thus far this act comes within the Constitution because it applies to every individual of this class but later (lines 16 and 17 of the printed bill), 5 individuals are excepted from its provisions. This in our judgment makes it class legislation, because it specifically lays down a rule to apply to a class and then excepts from that class 5 individuals that are specifically designated. In our judgment it would make no difference if the elective state officials could legally be designated as a class of themselves, because the lawmakers have no more right to except a class from a class than they have to except individuals from a class. As said in *corpus juris*, page 1130:

' "But in order that the act may be valid the classification must rest on real differences in the subject matter

having some relation to the classification made and the objects to be accomplished by the legislation, and must affect alike all persons or things within a particular class."'

In other words, the general classification in this bill is "any official, employee or any other person," and the Legislature is endeavoring to except from that classification 5 persons who rightly belong there.

This bill is objectionable in another feature and that is that it is an unwarranted interference by the Legislative Department of the government with the Executive Department, in violation of article 3 of the Constitution of Missouri. The state elective officers are provided for by the Constitution. They constitute the Executive Department of the state government. Any encroachment upon their powers by the Legislature or attempt to control their constitutional authority is invalid. It is a matter of common knowledge that these departments cannot function without appointees and employees whose duty it is to incur certain expenditures which are necessarily a charge against the state. If the Legislature can place a maximum of \$5.00 per day upon the expenditures of these persons they can place a maximum of any amount, which would prevent the Executive Departments from functioning at all if that maximum is placed at a prohibitive figure. The Legislature has the undoubted right to make or to refuse to make an appropriation, but when they make that appropriation in our judgment their authority ends and they cannot state in what manner this appropriation shall be spent in furtherance in the work of the Executive Departments. In discussing such a law the Supreme Court of Missouri said in *State ex rel. vs. Gordon*, 236 Mo. 142, l. c. 170:

"The Legislature has the unadopted power to make or refuse to make an appropriation authorized by the Constitution, and it has the power to create or abolish an office when unrestrained by constitutional limitations, but it has not the power to say who shall not be compensated out of an appropriation for the payment for official services ren-

dered, nor to say indirectly who shall be appointed to or removed from the office thus created.” ’

We have found many, many cases on this proposition, but we have never found one that holds such a classification and interference with executive authority constitutional. As said in the above quoted case by Judge Graves, at page 177:

“ “The question is one of most serious moment. It suggests the idea whether the Legislature can do by indirection a thing which it could not directly do. The case should be stripped of all matters, except pure questions of law. If the rider placed upon the bill under consideration is valid exercise of the legislative function, then the Legislature can absolutely stop the wheels of the state, because the members thereof have conceived a dislike to some worker in the several departments.” ’

Very respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1660

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith House bill No. 51 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that I do not see the necessity of including public accountants in the list of persons incompetent to testify because of confidential relations as provided in this bill; in fact, I think the general feeling at present is that such restrictions in so far as they pertain to financial affairs should be discouraged rather than encouraged.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1660

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you House bill No. 105 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that this bill provides for increased public expense for the recording of certain instruments in the office of recorder of deeds which additional expense does not seem to be warranted nor desired at this time.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1660

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you House bill No. 130 without my approval and with my veto to said bill for the reason that this bill provides for increased public expense for the recording of certain instruments in the office of recorder of deeds which additional expense does not seem to be warranted nor desired at this time.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1660

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I return herewith Senate bill No. 261 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that it is the custom and practice of the Tax Commission to give each department, bureau, and institution a chance to be heard before compiling the Tax Commission's report to the General Assembly and I do not deem it necessary to encumber the Statutes with this legislation at this time.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1661

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith Senate bill No. 338, without my approval, and with my veto of said bill for the reason that this is at least closely bordering on class legislation and opens up a field for increased concessions that in my opinion are not necessary.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1661

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you House bill No. 374 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that legislation such as is provided in this bill would in my opinion lead to much confusion in the administration of the law governing consolidated school districts.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1661-1662

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return House bill No. 444 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the following reasons:

First, it is my opinion that the primary purpose of this bill is not the inspection of eggs from the standpoint of proper food value so much as the promotion and establishment of a system of grading and classifying eggs for the benefit of the producer and shipper. House bill No. 84 which I have already signed places the power of fixing standards

and grades of agricultural products in the Marketing Bureau and it is my opinion that under this power and the power lodged in the Marketing Bureau by other provisions now in the law, that department is enabled to assist very materially in bringing about this objective.

Second, the power of inspection and candling of eggs as now lodged in the Pure Food and Drug Department is a police power primarily and should be kept separate from the educational work of the Marketing Bureau in carrying out the provisions of House bill No. 84.

Third, and most important is the fact that the transfer of these duties and powers from the Pure Food and Drug Department to the Marketing Bureau would call for an increased expenditure aggregating some forty thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars per year and increased force of inspectors with the resultant duplication of inspection, (a thing which we are attempting to get away from), as it would not be possible under the provisions of this bill and existing law to reduce the force of inspectors in the Pure Food and Drug Department owing to the fact that these last inspectors inspect hotels, beverage parlors, grocery stores, ice cream parlors and other places in connection with the egg inspection.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

***VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE***

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1662

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you House bill No. 543 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason

that the assessor is at present given the necessary authority for keeping a set of books in a way which best suits his purpose and for the further reason that it is my opinion that certain provisions of the bill are unfair to those engaged in handling merchandise.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1662-1663

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—Under the provisions of section 13, article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House bill No. 554, and append to the same at the time of signing the same the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items enumerated as follows:

Section 3. State Hospital No. 1, Fulton.—The item appropriating thirty thousand (\$30,000.00) dollars for "Tubercular cottages," for lack of funds. The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for "Household furnishings, etc.," for lack of funds.

Sec. 5. State Hospital No. 3, Nevada.—The item appropriating nine thousand six hundred (\$9,600.00) dollars for "Additional tubercular cottages," for lack of funds. The item of six thousand (\$6,000.00) dollars for "two-section greenhouse," for lack of funds.

Sec. 6. State Hospital No. 4, Farmington.—The item appropriating twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) for "Com-

pleting cold storage plant," for lack of funds. The item appropriating twelve thousand (\$12,000.00) dollars for "Septic tank," for lack of funds. The item appropriating two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars for "Machine, blacksmith, carpenter and paint shop," for lack of funds.

Sec. 7. Missouri Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics—Marshall.—The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) for "New boilers," for lack of funds. The item appropriating nine thousand (\$9,000.00) dollars for "Engine and generator," for lack of funds.

Sec. 8. Missouri State Sanitarium, Mr. Vernon.—The item appropriating three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars for "Greenhouse—one unit," for lack of funds.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1663

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you House bill No. 604 without my approval and with my veto of said bill, for the reason that I am informed that the information sought to be made confidential in the provisions of this bill is already so treated by the Secretary of State and that it is not necessary or desirable to make such action compulsory by legislation of this kind.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1663

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I herewith return to you House bill No. 626 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reasons hereinafter stated:

The change in time for making report and delivering return as set out in section 13129 of this bill is unnecessary.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1663-1664

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith House bill No. 641 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that I do not consider the regulating, licensing and taxing of public bath houses provided for in this bill as necessary or desirable.

There seems to be a growing tendency to license, regulate, tax and inspect every institution and undertaking to the point where it is out of keeping with the principles of our government.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1664

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning herewith House bill No. 695 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that I do not deem this particular legislative act necessary and for the further reason that I am inclined to think the provisions permitting a totally blind person and his accompanying guide to ride for one fare on railroads in this state would be abused and be an opening wedge to further concessions that are undesirable.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1664

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—I am returning to you herewith House bill No. 735, without my approval and with my veto of said bill, for the reason that the additional securities which this bill attempts to add to those which may be received by the State Treasurer, appear to be included already under an act of Congress.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1664-1666

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—Under the provisions of section 13, article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House bill No. 759, and append to the same at the time of signing the same the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items enumerated as follows:

Section 2. State University. Columbia.—The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "Contingent," for lack of funds. The item appropriating twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars for "Student labor," for lack of funds. The item appropriating eighty-five thousand (\$85,000.00) dollars for "Special college funds for the use of college of agriculture, college of arts and science, school of business and public administration, school of education, college of engineering, school of law, school of medicine, Missouri state military school, physical education," for lack of funds. The item appropriating twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars for "Extension steam main to agricultural campus," for lack of funds. The item appropriating (\$5,603.02) for "Reimbursement of endowment fund," for lack of funds. The item appropriating two thousand five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars for "Completion of livestock pavilion," for lack of funds. The item appropriating sixteen thousand (\$16,000.00) dollars for the purchase of pure bred livestock, for lack of funds.

Sec. 3. School of mines and metallurgy, Rolla.—The item appropriating seven thousand (\$7,000.00) dollars for "Student labor," for lack of funds.

Sec. 4. Missouri school for deaf, Fulton.—The item appropriating three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars for "General repairs, roofs, floors and wood work, plastering and glass," for lack of funds. The item appropriating three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars for "Interior and exterior painting," for lack of funds. The item appropriating three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars for "Purchase of linotype and minor equipment for printing shop," for lack of funds. The item appropriating one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars for "Replacement of unprofitable cows in dairy herd" for lack of funds.

Sec. 5. N. E. Missouri state teachers college, Kirksville.—The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for "Student labor," for lack of funds. The item appropriating four thousand (\$4,000.00) dollars for "New Campus walks," for lack of funds. The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "New boiler and connections," for lack of funds. The item appropriating seven thousand (\$7,000.00) dollars for "New dynamo and switches," for lack of funds.

Sec. 6. N. W. Missouri state teachers college, Maryville.—The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars for "Repairs on barns, fences and feed lots," for lack of funds. The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for "Campus improvements," for lack of funds. The item of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for "Repairs and equipment of observatory," for lack of funds. The item of three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars for "Changes in auditorium," for lack of funds. The item appropriating five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for "Chemistry building equipment," for lack of funds. The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for "Nurses' home, site, building and

equipment," for lack of funds. The item appropriating twenty thousand (\$20,000.00) dollars for "Law building equipment," for lack of funds. The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "Remodeling and equipping old law building," for lack of funds. The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "Equipment for home economics building," for lack of funds. The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "Journal [ism] building remodeling and equipping," for lack of funds. The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "Medical building, medical building equipment, remodeling and equipping present medical building," for lack of funds. The item appropriating four thousand five hundred (\$4,500.00) dollars for "Rent of agricultural lands," for lack of funds. The item appropriating twenty thousand (\$20,000.00) dollars for "Soil survey of Missouri counties," for lack of funds. The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for "Equipment and maintenance hatch experiment farm," for lack of funds. The item appropriating four thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars for "Refrigerating machine for meat laboratory," for lack of funds. The item appropriating five thousand six hundred three dollars and two cents "Student labor," for lack of funds. The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "Equipment new gymnasium building," for lack of funds.

Sec. 7.—S. E. Missouri state teachers college, Cape Girardeau.—The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for "Education building entrance," for lack of funds. The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for "Student labor," for lack of funds.

Sec. 8.—S. W. Missouri state teachers college, Springfield.—The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for "Student labor," for lack of funds. The item appropriating eight thousand seven hundred fifty (\$8,750.00) dollars for "Repairs and improvements (a) walks, driveways, remodeling small buildings," for lack of funds.

Sec. 9.—Central Missouri state teachers college, Warrensburg.—The item appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000-00) dollars for "Student labor," for lack of funds.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1667

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—Under the provisions of section 13, article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House bill No. 795 and append to the same at the time of signing the same the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items enumerated as follows:

Section 3.—The item appropriating two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars for "Painting Buildings" at the Missouri State Fair, for lack of funds.

Sec. 17.—The item appropriating one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars for "Truck for Experimental Station," for lack of funds. The item appropriating five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for "Poultry institutes, demonstrations, and exhibits (traveling expenses, educational work, etc.)," for lack of funds.

Sec. 18.—The item appropriating six thousand (\$6,000.00) dollars for "Co-operative work," for lack of funds.

Sec. 25.—Appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for exterminating wolves and other predatory animals, for lack of funds.

Sec. 47.—The item appropriating two thousand five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars for "Furnishings for new cottage," for lack of funds.

Sec. 48.—The item appropriating one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars for "Furniture and newspaper filing shelves," for lack of funds. The item appropriating three thousand two hundred (\$3,200.00) dollars for "Documents," for lack of funds.

Sec. 53.—Appropriating two thousand five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars for the purpose of caring for and administering the demonstration farm for negroes at Dalton, Mo., for lack of funds and because it is my opinion that it should be connected with and administered by the Lincoln University.

Sec. 104.—Appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for the administration of the Department of Forestry, for lack of funds.

Sec. 105.—Appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for the administration of the Missouri Plant Act, because of lack of funds.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1668-1670

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—Under the provisions of section 13, article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House bill No. 796, and append to the same at the time of signing the same the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items enumerated as follows:

Section 5.—Appropriating fifteen (\$15.00) dollars for the relief of John F. Bilgere, H. E. Kuenne and Stella O. Dickey, as a refund for notary commissions, paid twice, for lack of funds.

Sec. 9. Appropriating nineteen dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$19.89) for relief of Geo. H. Callaway, amount due from state for two cows condemned account of tuberculosis, for lack of funds.

Sec. 11. Appropriating five hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents (\$507.50) for the relief of certain employes and for contingent expenses of the extra session of the 51st general assembly, for lack of funds.

Sec. 12. Appropriating four thousand one hundred forty-nine dollars and twenty cents (\$4,149.20) for the payment of deficiency claims for readers of blind students at the different schools and colleges in this state, for lack of funds and because it is my opinion that the institutions offering instruction to the blind students should furnish the necessary means for imparting such instruction.

Sec. 15. Appropriating one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for the relief of the Kahoka Evaporated Milk Co., for wholesale ice cream license collected, for lack of funds.

Sec. 16. Appropriating one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for the relief of Wilsey & Son, Kahoka, Mo., for wholesale ice cream license collected, for lack of funds.

Sec. 18. Appropriating four hundred (\$400.00) dollars for the relief of Hower Brothers, Savannah, Mo., for wholesale ice cream license collected in error, for lack of funds.

Sec. 19. Appropriating two hundred and seventy-five (\$275.00) dollars for the relief of A. H. Steinbeck for services as secretary of State Board of Equalization for 1921-1922, for lack of funds and because it is my opinion he has been fully paid for his services.

Sec. 21. Appropriating one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for the relief of Jack Pennington, on account of ice cream inspection fee, erroneously collected, for lack of funds.

Sec. 24. Appropriating five (\$5.00) dollars for the relief of E. T. Sellers, refund for notary commission, for lack of funds.

Sec. 31. Appropriating forty (\$40.00) for the relief of J. T. Waddill, for services as secretary of the State Board of Equalization for the months of July and August, 1921, for lack of funds and because it is my opinion he has been fully paid for his services.

Sec. 32. Appropriating eight dollars and sixty cents (\$8.60) for the Jefferson City Light, Heat and Power Co., for supplies furnished the House of Representatives in February, 1923, for lack of funds.

Sec. 33. Appropriating fifteen dollars and eighty-six cents (\$15.86) for the relief of Louis L. Ott, on account of material furnished to the House of Representatives for January and March, 1923, for lack of funds.

Sec. 36. Appropriating one thousand one hundred ninety-four (\$1,194.00) dollars for the relief of E. M. Zevely for services as ex-officio secretary of the State Board of Equalization, for lack of funds and because it is my opinion he has been fully paid for his services.

Sec. 41. Appropriating seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) for relief of William Job, account salary of stenographer paid by him as chairman of House Accounts Committee, general assembly, 1923, for lack of funds.

Sec. 44. Appropriating three hundred forty-seven dollars and eight cents (\$347.08) to the Park Bank for sum which was erroneously paid to the State Treasurer by Commissioner of Finance, for lack of funds.

Sec. 47. Appropriating sixty-three dollars and forty-five cents (\$63.45) for the relief of Willow Springs Creamery Company on account of erroneous payment of its corporation franchise tax for 1924, for lack of funds.

Sec. 52. Appropriating six hundred and ten thousand (\$610,000.00) dollars for the payment of Confederate Pensions for the years 1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926, for the following reasons: Because its constitutionality is very doubtful as has been stated by previous Governors and

Attorneys-General; in view of the fact the legislature failed to raise the tax levy for the support of the various state institutions, I do not feel justified in giving approval to the increase provided in this section for this purpose.

Sec. 54. Appropriating thirty-one dollars and sixty-three cents (\$31.63) for the relief of the State Treasurer on account of two checks in payment of corporation franchise tax returned to the state treasurer for insufficient funds, because it is my opinion the State Treasurer should make collection thereon.

Sec. 55. Appropriating four hundred (\$400.00) dollars for the relief of B. A. Reed because I see no reason why the county treasurer should become personally liable for this amount, as the Attorney-General has ruled that the county is liable to the County Superintendent for all of his salary.

Sec. 57. Appropriating eight thousand three hundred fifty-five dollars and forty-five cents (\$8,355.45) for the relief of certain persons on account of erroneous over-payments by each of them of inheritance taxes, for lack of funds.

Sec. 72. Appropriating thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$37.50) for the relief of Frances P. Daniel on account of labor and material for the Springfield court of appeals, for lack of funds.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1670-1672

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—Under the provisions of section 13, article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House bill No. 797, and append to the same at the time of signing

the same the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items enumerated as follows:

Section 3. The item appropriating thirty-nine thousand eight hundred sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents (\$39,869.30) for the completion and equipment of addition to Home Economics Building, for lack of funds. The item appropriating twenty-four thousand and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$24,051.68) for "the completion and equipment of addition to medical building," for lack of funds. The item of nine thousand eight hundred fifty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents (\$9,857.18) for "the completion of the hospital building," for lack of funds.

Sec. 5. Appropriating ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars for the completion of building now under construction for the State Board of Charities and Corrections at Carrollton, Mo., for lack of funds.

Sec. 6. Appropriating twenty-seven thousand forty-two dollars and seventeen cents (\$27,042.17), the same being the unexpended balance of funds appropriated by the 52nd General Assembly for deferred repairs on the buildings and equipment of the Confederate Soldiers Home at Higginsville, Mo., for lack of funds.

Sec. 11. Appropriating one hundred seventy-five thousand (\$175,000.00) dollars for the erection and equipment of a gymnasium at Warrensburg for the use of the State Teachers College, at Warrensburg, for lack of funds.

Sec. 11-a. Appropriating fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars for the reconstruction of the present gymnasium for a library building for Central Missouri State Teachers College at Warrensburg, for lack of funds.

Sec. 12. The item appropriating twenty-four thousand (\$24,000.00) dollars for the purchase of farm land to be used as demonstration farm for S. W. Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield, for lack of funds. The item appropriating five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for stock and

machinery for use on above mentioned farm, for lack of funds.

Sec. 14. Appropriating one hundred twenty-five thousand (\$125,000.00) dollars for the purpose of the erection of a new building to be used for physical education or such other purposes as may be desired and for grading of the athletic field at the S. E. Missouri State Teachers College at Cape Giradeau, for lack of funds.

Sec. 15. The item appropriating thirty thousand (\$30,000.00) dollars "For the enlargement of power house and the purchase of new boiler," at N. W. Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, for lack of funds. The item appropriating thirty thousand (\$30,000.00) dollars for "Alterations in main building," for lack of funds. The item appropriating two hundred thousand (\$200,000.00) dollars for "Training School Building," for lack of funds.

Sec. 16. The item appropriating thirty-eight thousand (\$38,000.00) dollars for equipment of restored Baldwin Hall, at N. E. Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, for lack of funds.

Sec. 16-a. Appropriating one hundred seventy-five thousand (\$175,000.00) dollars for the erection and equipment of an educational building for Lincoln University, for lack of funds.

Sec. 17. Appropriating seventy-five thousand (\$75,000.00) dollars for the construction and equipment of a fire-proof manual and industrial training building for use of the Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton, Mo., for lack of funds.

Sec. 18. Appropriating two hundred seventy-five thousand (\$275,000.00) dollars for the purpose of erecting and equipping a dairy building for use of the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., for lack of funds.

Sec. 19. Appropriating two hundred thousand (\$200,000.00) dollars for the purchase of land in Columbia, Mo., for use as a site on which to erect an auditorium or such other buildings as may be needed by the University of Missouri, for lack of funds.

Sec. 20. The item appropriating twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars for the erection of a building to be used by the tubercular negro patients, at the state Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon, for lack of funds. The item appropriating six thousand five hundred (\$6,500.00) dollars for the completion of the children's building, for lack of funds. The item appropriating fourteen thousand three hundred (\$14,-300.00) dollars for the completion of medical wing, for lack of funds. The item appropriating seventeen thousand (\$17,-000.00) dollars for the completion of patients' villa, for lack of funds.

Sec. 21. Appropriating seventy-five thousand (\$75,-000.00) dollars for the erection of Home for Nurses at the Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Marshall, Mo., for lack of funds.

Sec. 22. Appropriating twenty thousand (\$20,000.00) dollars for the erection of a building to be used by the tubercular patients at State Hospital No. 4, at Farmington, Mo., for lack of funds.

Sec. 24-a. Appropriating thirty-seven thousand four hundred (\$37,400.00) dollars for the purchase of 187 acres of land now the property of J. E. Jose, and to be used as a state prison farm, for lack of funds.

Sec. 33. Appropriating forty-five thousand six hundred forty-nine dollars and eight cents (\$15,649.08) being the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated by the 52nd General Assembly for the construction of a new gymnasium at the N. W. Missouri State Teachers' College, Maryville, Mo., for lack of funds.

Sec. 35. Appropriating sixty thousand (\$60,000.00) dollars for the construction of Boys' Cottage for the State Board of Charities and Corrections at Carrollton, Mo., for lack of funds.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

MAY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1672

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4, 1925.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir—Under the provisions of section 13, article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House bill No. 798 and append to the same at the time of signing the same the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval item enumerated as follows:

Section 73. Appropriating forty thousand (\$40,000.00) dollars for the use of the Missouri State Marketing Bureau for the administration of the act relating to establishing grades for eggs and dealers in eggs on candled and grade basis as provided by an act of the 53rd General Assembly, for the reason that I have vetoed House bill No. 444, transferring the candling of eggs to the Marketing Bureau, hence the appropriation is unnecessary.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 1927

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1686

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY, April 4, 1927.

To the House of Representatives of the 54th General Assembly:

I herewith return to you House bill No. 243 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason

that this bill provides for increased public expense for the publishing of certain reports by the Finance Commissioner, as required in Sec. 11692, R. S. of Mo., 1919 which additional expense does not seem to be warranted at this time.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 7, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

*Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City,
Missouri:*

Dear Mr. Becker:

I herewith return to you House bill No. 200, without my approval and with my veto of said bill, as I see no good reason for putting the Counties to any further expense in the matter of paying bounties; and since the State has made no appropriation for this matter, the burden would fall on the counties.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 7, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

*Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City,
Missouri:*

Dear Mr. Becker:

I herewith return to you Senate bill No. 301, without my approval and with my veto of said bill. It seems to be

unworkable, would decrease the revenue, and would very seriously handicap the authorities in tracing drivers of cars that figure in accidents and leave the scene.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 19, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House bill No. 761, and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reason hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items enumerated as follows:

Sec. 6, Relief of John L. Berg (\$125.00) on account of salary denied him, for lack of funds.

Sec. 7.—Stewart-McGehee Construction Co. (\$13,912.-86) for damages on account of delay in construction of State bldg. for the reason that I believe such a charge to be unconstitutional.

Sec. 9.—Spencer Construction Company (\$1167.63) for damages on account of delay in construction of state bldg. for the reason that I believe such a charge is unconstitutional.

Sec. 10.—Relief of Sam N. Jordan, for back salary, (\$1,-783.63) insufficient funds.

Sec. 23.—Relief of widow of N. D. Boles, for the reason that such a charge is unconstitutional. (\$2,000.00)

Sec. 24.-Relief of C. B. Bee, (\$443.10), insufficient funds.

Sec. 30.-Various claimants, relief of overpayment of Corporation Franchise Tax, insufficient funds.

Sec. 31.-Relief of Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company, for the reason that there is no funds. (\$1,381.59).

Sec. 32.-Relief of various claimants to unpaid General Assembly warrants, for the reason that I think same would have been honored by former state auditor if there had been merit to same. (\$827.50).

Sec. 36.-Relief of William C. LaTourette, overpayment Inheritance Tax, (\$600.00) insufficient funds.

Sec. 54.-Relief of Eckel & Aldrich for damages on account of delay in construction of certain bldgs., for the reason that I believe same to be unconstitutional. (\$740.60).

Sec. 55.-Lehr Construction Company for damages on account of delay in construction of certain state buildings (\$10,178.21) for the reason that such a charge is unconstitutional.

Sec. 57.-Relief of Fred Crowe, for injuries received while in employ of state, for the reason that such a charge is unconstitutional. (\$2,000.00).

Sec. 58.-Relief of James Kuper, for injuries received while in the employ of the state, for the reason that such a charge is unconstitutional. (\$1,500.00).

Sec. 59.-Relief of Charles and Josephine Gandy, whose father was killed while in the employ of the state, for the reason that such a charge is unconstitutional. (\$2,000.00).

Sec. 59a.-Relief of Margaret Golden (\$2,000.00) who became insane while in the employ of the state, for the reason that such a charge is unconstitutional.

65.-Dr. F. G. Nifong, for medical services rendered to Raymond Crump, an employee of the State Highway Dept., (\$221.30) for the reason that same is unconstitutional.

67.-Relief of persons paying Inheritance Tax. (\$8,-355.45) Insufficient funds.

68.-Relief of persons paying Inheritance Tax (\$11,922.-71) Insufficient funds.

76b.—Relief of Dorothea Hiel, daughter of blind pensioner (\$150.00), for the reason that it does not seem to be a just claim.

80g.—Relief of Lucy Trumbo, for loss of eye while an inmate of Industrial Home (\$500.00) Unconstitutional.

80i.—Paul and Fred Groeschel, for damages caused by delay in construction of State Buildings (\$5,000.00) for the reason that I do not believe it a fair charge against the State's revenue.

Please withhold from payment the following items found in House Bill No. 761.

Sec. 66.—Relief of E. H. Norton, overpayment of Inheritance Tax (\$42,610.33) insufficient funds.

Sec. 56.—Option Stamps, (\$73,764.50) to be used in repaying members of the Kansas City Board of Trade Option Stamps.

Sec. 56a.—Option Stamps (\$14,415.00) to be used in repaying members of the St. Louis Board of Trade Option stamps taxes.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 22, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

To the Secretary of State:

Sir:—Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House Bill No. 762, and append to the same at the time of signing the same the following statement of items objected to by me, which items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items enumerated as follows:

Sec. 18.—The item appropriating twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars for "Deferred repairs" at the Confederate Home at Higginsville, for lack of funds.

Sec. 24.—The item appropriating twelve hundred (\$1,200.00) dollars for "truck" for Poultry Experiment Station, for lack of funds.

Sec. 25.—The item appropriating twenty-five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars, for "deep well" at Fruit Experiment Station, for lack of funds. The item appropriating four hundred seventy-five (\$475.00) dollars for "Water Pipe" for Fruit Experiment Station, for lack of funds. The item appropriating three hundred fifty (\$350.00) dollars for "reglazing greenhouse" at Fruit Experiment Station, for lack of funds.

Sec. 31.—The item appropriating twelve hundred (\$1200.00) dollars for "janitor" for Food and Drug Department, for lack of funds. The item appropriating Two thousand, five hundred, twenty (\$2,520.00) for "rents" for Food and Drug Department, for lack of funds.

Sec. 48.—The item appropriating fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for the purchase of "110 acre farm" for the Federal Soldiers' Home, for lack of funds.

Respectfully yours,
SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

APRIL 22, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

*Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City,
Missouri:*

Dear Mr. Becker:—

I herewith return to you House Bill No. 652 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that

the title of the Bill does not express the subject contained in the body thereof, which renders said bill unconstitutional.

Yours very truly,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

***VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE***

APRIL 22, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

*Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City,
Missouri:*

Dear Mr. Becker:—

I herewith return to you House Bill No. 709 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that it constitutes conflict in authority. The law enforcing agencies of the County at the present time are the Police Department and the Sheriff's office and the present bill proposes to make the County Courts police commissioners with power to appoint police authorities in the counties, which would doubtless cause conflict.

The County Court can give the Sheriff authority to add sufficient men to the force now in the Sheriff's office to take care of the situation named in the Bill, without creating a new police authority.

Yours very truly,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**
APRIL 22, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Dear Mr. Becker:—

I herewith return to you Senate Bill No. 87 without my approval and with my veto of said Bill, as I can see no good reason why any one community should bear the burden of all executions in the State. The Capitol city already does more than its part in looking after the wives and children of convicts sent to the State Penitentiary.

Let the different counties bear the burden of such executions as the courts compel.

Yours very truly,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

APRIL 22, 1927

From File No. 281, Office of the Secretary of State

Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Dear Mr. Becker:—

I herewith return to you Senate Bill No. 237 without my approval and with my veto of said bill for the reason that it is an exact duplicate of House Bill No. 619, which I have previously signed and which carries an emergency clause.

Yours very Truly,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE.

JANUARY 14, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 20-21

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Cortez F. Enlow, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member and Director of the Board of Penal Institutions, for a term expiring June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice H. F. Hoffman, resigned.

August H. Steinbeck, Union, Mo., as member and Commissioner of Paroles and Pardons, on the Board of Penal Institutions, for a term expiring June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice J. Kelly Pool, resigned.

S. T. Nix, Keytesville, Mo., as member of the Board of Penal Institutions and Warden of the State Penitentiary, for a term expiring June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice John S. Crawford, resigned.

Wm. B. McGregor, Brookfield, Mo., as member of the Board of Penal Institutions, and Superintendent of Prison Farms, for a term expiring June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice A. G. Blakey, resigned.

John I. Burnett, Jefferson City, Mo., as member of the Board of Penal Institutions and Superintendent of Industries, for a term expiring June 19, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice George Wagner, resigned.

John T. Waddill, Kirksville, Mo., as a member of the State Tax Commission, for a term ending June 17, 1927,

and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice E. N. Meador, resigned.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 14, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 21

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointment, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Almon Ing, of Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term expiring April 15, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Merrill E. Otis, resigned.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 14, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 21

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointment, subject to Senate confirmation:

Frank M. Rumbold, of St. Louis, Missouri, to be the Adjutant General, vice W. A. Raupp.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 15, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 30

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I respectfully request your honorable body to return to me for further consideration all vacation appointments now in your hands for confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 45

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Mercer Anold, [Arnold] Joplin, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University, for a term expiring January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Perlee Burton.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 46

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment, subject to advice and consent of the Senate:

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, Greenfield, Mo., as State Industrial Inspector, for a term ending May 18, 1925, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice herself.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 46

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment subject to the advice and consent of the Senate: Dr. George A. Auerswald, DeSoto, Mo., as State Food and Drug Commissioner, for a term ending June 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Grant Althouse.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 46

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Dr. James Stewart, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term expiring April 18, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. Cortez F. Enloe.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 46

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

James R. Davis, Nevada, Mo., as a member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending December 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice S. S. Connell.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 16, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 46

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Dudley Calfee, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice A. J. O'Reilly.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 20, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 56

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Roy H. Monier, Carrollton, Mo., as State Grain and Warehouse Commissioner, for a term ending April 15, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice W. O. Atkeson.

Respectfully,

SAM E. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 20, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 56

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

T. J. Brown, Charleston, Mo., as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

R. H. Musser, Plattsburg, Mo., as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 20, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 56

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

James R. McVay, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 29, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 135-136

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Curators for the State University, for terms as specified below, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

J. P. Hinton, Hannibal, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

H. J. Blanton, Paris, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

James E. Goodrich, Kansas City, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

S. L. Baysinger, Rolla, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice himself, term expired.

Charles F. Ward, Plattsburg, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Geo. L. Edwards, resigned.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 171

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the name of A. H. Harrison of Steelville for appointment as a member of the State Tax Commission for a term ending June 17, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Roy H. Monier, resigned.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 171

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for terms as specified

below and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

Allan C. Orrick, for term ending January 1, 1926.

Arthur Freund, Dr. Frank Magoon and Henry Kortjohn, Jr., for terms ending January 1, 1929.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 171

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for terms as specified below and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

George Eigel, Harry Willson, James Y. Player, William F. Fahey, for terms ending January 15, 1929.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 1, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 171

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City for terms specified below and

until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

M. A. O'Donnell and Emil Koch, for terms ending March 9, 1926.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 172

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City for terms as specified below and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

Dr. Frank B. Hiller, Charles H. Thompson, W. W. Graves, Jr., and Dennis P. Carey, for terms ending January 15, 1929.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor..

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 172

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Joseph, for terms specified

below and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

C. U. Philley for term ending April 28, 1927; W. A. Evans for term ending April 28, 1926; William D. Webb for term ending April 28, 1926.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 207

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

W. L. Shouse, Shelbina, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College, Kirksville, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J. E. Wetherly, Hannibal, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College, Kirksville, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 207

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

T. D. Parr, Hamilton, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Maryville, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Miss Laura Schmitz, Chillicothe, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Maryville, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Homer Feurt, Gallatin, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Maryville, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 207-208

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Donald S. Lamm, Sedalia, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Dr. J. T. Hull, Butler, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Dr. L. J. Schofield, Warrensburg, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State Teachers'

College, Warrensburg, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 208

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. C. H. Pruitt, Bloomfield, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 208

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

W. S. Candler, Mountain Grove, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Springfield, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. W. B. Linney, Springfield, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, Springfield, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

W. J. Sewall, Carthage, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for Southwest Missouri State Teacher's College, Springfield, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 208

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

C. H. Kirshner, Kansas City, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1927.

Dr. J. E. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1927.

Aaron E. Malone, St. Louis, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1927.

Chas. G. Williams, Frankford, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1929.

Samuel W. James, Sedalia, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1929.

Clifford Scruggs, Jefferson City, Mo., for term ending January 1, 1929.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 245

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

On February 3, 1925, I submitted for your confirmation the appointments of Election Commissioners for the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City. In so doing I did not specify which members of the Boards I desired for President and Secretary.

I therefore designate Dr. Frank B. Hiller as President and W. W. Graves, Jr., as Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City; and George Eigel as President and James Y. Player as Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 245

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Managers for the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for terms as specified and

until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

W. P. Fulkerson, St. Joseph, Mo., as member and President, for term ending June 19, 1928.

Frank Forlow, Webb City, Mo., as member for a term ending June 19, 1928.

C. F. Bloker, Caruthersville, Mo., as member for a term ending June 19, 1927.

R. M. White, Mexico, Mo., as member for a term ending June 19, 1927.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 245

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly.

I have the honor to submit herewith the name of Hunt C. Moore as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City, Mo., for a term ending January 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 371

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following concurrent resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the

State of South Carolina under date of January 13, 1925, and communicated to me with the request that it be transmitted to both houses of the Missouri General Assembly.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 384

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Mrs. J. G. Turk, Mt. Vernon, Mo., as member, for term ending June 25, 1925.

Frank P. Hays, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending June 25, 1925.

Mrs. Harry Edwards, Jefferson City, Mo., as member, for term ending June 25, 1927.

Mrs. Wm. A. Osgood, Kansas City, Mo., as member, for term ending June 25, 1927.

Wm. R. McCormack, Springfield, Mo., as member, for term ending June 25, 1929.

Dr. T. J. Sugg, Carrollton, Mo., as member, for term ending June 25, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 384

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Optometry,

for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

R. L. Searfoss, Odessa, Mo., as member, for a term ending June 30, 1928.

Herbert L. Raines, Maryville, Mo., as member, for a term ending June 30, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 385

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Mark A. McGruder, Sedalia, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for term ending June 19, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 385

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Keith McCanse, Mt. Vernon, Mo., as State Game and Fish Commissioner, for a term ending May 13, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 385

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Charles T. Orr, Webb City, Mo., as member of the Board of Managers for the State Bureau of Geology and Mines, for a term ending May 22, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 385

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly.

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Roye B. Hinkle, Sedalia, Mo., as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, for a term ending June 14, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 385

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Clyde D. Harris, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau, for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Louis Houck, deceased.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 385

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Pharmacy, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

W. G. Hughes, Bucklin, Mo., as member, for a term ending August 16, 1927.

W. W. Largent, Portageville, Mo., as member, for a term ending August 16, 1928.

W. C. Bender, St. Joseph, Mo., as member, for a term ending August 16, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 386

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointment to office, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

J. A. Chase, Mountain Grove, Mo., as member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station, at Mountain Grove, for a term ending November 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 386

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Mo., for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Samuel B. Shirkey, Hardin, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

Geo. A. Campbell, Odessa, Mo., as member for term ending February 1, 1927.

T. H. Cloud, Pleasant Hill, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

W. A. Popkins, Odessa, Mo., as member, for term ending December 1, 1927.

Joseph F. Duvall, Richmond, Mo., as member, for term ending December 1, 1927.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 386

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Trustees for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Mo., for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Mrs. Rose M. Elledge, Trenton, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

Harry Clymer, Steelville, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

S. D. Webster, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

Mrs. Alice Mae Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1929.

Geo. H. Lutzenburger, Salem, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 386

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Examiners

and Registrars of Nurses, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Della O'Neil, St. Louis, as member, for a term ending June 1, 1927.

Rose Hales, St. Joseph, Mo., as member, for a term ending June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Louise Ament, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending June 1, 1925.

Mary G. Burman, Kansas City, Mo., as member, for term ending June 1, 1926.

Dr. E. W. Saunders, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending June 1, 1926.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 387

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Managers for the School for Deaf at Fulton, Mo., for terms as specified, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

C. O. McNamee, Fulton, Mo., as member, for a term ending February 1, 1929.

DeWitt Masters, Perry, Mo., as member, for a term ending February 1, 1929.

Mrs. May S. Hunt, Macon, Mo., as member, for a term ending February 1, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 387

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Managers for the School for Blind at St. Louis, Mo., for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Edw. G. Miller, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1929.

Forest C. Donnell, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1929.

Fred H. Kreisman, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 387

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Commission for the Blind, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

Walter Over, Joplin, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

A. W. Kleunder, Kansas City, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

Arthur B. Baer, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1927.

Henry Guhleman, Jefferson City, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1929.

W. L. Sturdevant, St. Louis, Mo., as member, for term ending February 1, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 387

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert W. McElhinney, Clayton, Mo., as member and chairman, for term ending January 15, 1929.

J. C. A. Hiller, Kirkwood, Mo., as member and secretary for term ending January 15, 1929.

[SAM A. BAKER]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 25, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 840

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the appointment of Wm. Zuendt, of Jefferson City, Mo., as Commis-

sioner of Finance for the State of Missouri, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate.

Yours respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 26, 1925

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 883

To the Senate of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Health, for terms as specified below, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Dr. H. L. Kerr, Crane, Mo., for a term ending April 18, 1925, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. E. E. Brunner, resigned.

Dr. H. S. Gove, Linn, Mo., for a term ending July 1, 1926, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. T. A. Son, resigned.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 1925

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1297-1298

MARCH 25, 1925.

To the House of Representatives of the 53rd General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a letter from Hon. Frank F. Merriam, Speaker of the Assembly of

the California Legislature, 46th Session, with concurrent resolution attached extending condolence and sympathy of the people of that state to the tornado sufferers of the State of Missouri, with the request that same be made a part of the records of the House.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 11, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 16-21

To the Senate of the 51th General Assembly.

I have the honor to submit the following appointments to office, made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

BARBERS' BOARD

May 8, 1925—George A. Luce, Jefferson City, for a term ending May 4, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice D. C. Kessler, term expired.

Wm. F. Rebsman, St. Louis, for a term ending May 4, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice C. M. Wells, term expired.

John H. Parshall, Kansas City (to succeed himself), for a term ending May 4, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND

Sept. 13, 1926—John H. Holliday, St. Louis, for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice W. L. Sturdevant, deceased.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

July 8, 1925—Mrs. J. C. Turk, Mt. Vernon (to succeed herself), for a term ending June 25, 1931, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Father John J. Butler, St. Louis, for a term ending June 25, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Frank Hays, term expired.

Jan. 28, 1926—Frank E. Kimball, Jefferson City, for a term ending June 25, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Wm. R. McCormick, resigned.

CONFEDERATE HOME AT HIGGINSVILLE

Nov. 22, 1926—Mrs. Virginia Garrett Duggins, Slater, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Soldiers' Home for a term ending December 1, 1927, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Joseph F. Duvall, deceased.

BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

June 16, 1926—A. A. Speer, Jefferson City, for a term ending January 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice J. P. Hinton, deceased.

Sept. 7, 1926—H. W. Lenox, Rolla, for a term ending January 31, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Frank Farris, deceased.

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS FOR JACKSON COUNTY

Jan. 16, 1926—Fred Redford, Independence, for a term ending January 15, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Albert M. Ott, term expired.

J. B. Yankee, Lone Jack, for a term ending Jan. 15, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Brown Harris, term expired.

Jan. 11, 1926—James F. Shepherd, Independence (to succeed himself), for a term ending January 15, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Rex V. Hedrick, Buckner (to succeed himself), for a term ending January 15, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS FOR ST. LOUIS COUNTY

June 1, 1925—Robert W. McElhinney, Clayton, Mo., for a term ending January 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (To succeed himself).

J. C. A. Hiller, Kirkwood (to succeed himself), for a term ending January 15, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE ELEEMOSYNARY BOARD

Aug. 23, 1926—William T. Robinson, LaPlata (to succeed himself), for a term ending June 19, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mark A. McGruder, Sedalia (to succeed himself), for a term ending June 19, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE

Sept. 20, 1926—S. L. Cantley, Owensville, for a term beginning September 20, 1926, and ending at the pleasure of the Governor, vice G. E. French, resigned.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATION

December 1, 1926—C. N. Crotzenberg, Carthage, for a term ending November 15th, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Geo. H. Sewall, deceased.

BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND MINES

July 7, 1925—Elias S. Gatch, St. Louis (to succeed himself), for a term ending May 22, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

C. T. Orr, Webb City, (to succeed himself), for a term ending May 22, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Phillip N. Moore, St. Louis (to succeed himself), for a term ending May 22, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Edward M. Shepard (to succeed himself), Springfield, for a term ending May 22, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Sept. 21, 1925—Dr. Willard Bartlett, St. Louis, for a term ending April 18, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Cortez F. Enloe, resigned.

Dr. Herbert A. Breyfogle, Kansas City, for a term ending April 18, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice James McVay, resigned.

June 30, 1926—Dr. William A. Clark, Jefferson City (to succeed himself), for a term ending July 1, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 30, 1926—Dr. H. S. Gove, Linn (to succeed himself), for a term ending July 1, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Dr. Elmer T. McGaugh, Richmond (to succeed himself), for a term ending July 1, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 11, 1925—Dr. H. L. Kerr, Crane, for a term ending April 18, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice E. E. Brunner, resigned.

Dr. James Stewart, St. Louis, (to succeed himself), for a term ending April 18, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTOR

May 28, 1925—Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, St. Louis, as State Industrial Inspector, for a term ending May 18, 1929, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified. (To succeed herself).

STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

July 6, 1925—Ben C. Hyde, Kansas City, (to succeed himself), as State Insurance Commissioner, for a term ending July 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR

Aug. 12, 1925—Wm. A. McAtee, Springfield, for a term ending August 16, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Asa Butler, resigned.

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

Dec. 13, 1926—Louis Megede, Richmond, for a term ending June 30, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice A. H. Hatch, deceased.

June 30, 1926—Walter F. Kimball, St. Joseph (to succeed himself), for a term ending June 30, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 6, 1925—A. P. Thursby, Jr., St. Louis, for a term ending June 30, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice John Titus, term expired.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

July 3, 1925—H. W. Reuter, St. Louis (to succeed himself), for a term ending July 2, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 30, 1926—Emil H. Riske, Independence, (to succeed himself), for a term ending July 2, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS—KANSAS CITY

March 3, 1926—Michael A. O'Donnell (to succeed himself), for a term ending March 9, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Emil Koch (to succeed himself), for a term ending March 9, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS--ST. JOSEPH

April 29, 1926—William A. Evans, for a term ending April 28, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (To succeed himself).

William D. Webb (to succeed himself), for a term ending April 28, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS - ST. LOUIS

January 2, 1926—Allen C. Orrick (to succeed himself), for a term ending January 1, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE PENAL BOARD

Sept. 14, 1925—A. H. Steinbeck, Union (to succeed himself), for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

W. B. McGregor, Brookfield (to succeed himself), for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 20, 1925—Cortez F. Enloe, Jefferson City (to succeed himself), for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

November 5, 1926—Thomas Speed Mosby, Jefferson City, for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice John Burnett, resigned.

Leslie Rudolph, Jefferson City, for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice S. T. Nix, resigned.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

April 15, 1925—Samuel M. Hutchison, Kansas City, for a term ending April 15, 1931, and until his successor is

duly appointed and qualified, vice R. H. Musser, term expired.

June 23, 1925—J. H. Porter, St. Louis, for a term ending April 15, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Edwin J. Bean, term expired.

BOARD OF REGENTS NORTHWEST STATE TEACHERS
COLLEGE—MARYVILLE

Oct. 8, 1926—Dr. Jesse Miller, Maryville, for a term ending February 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Wm. F. Phares, resigned.

STATE TAX COMMISSION

June 15, 1925—Forrest Smith, Richmond, for a term ending June 17, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Perry Spencer, term expired.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Nov. 16, 1926—Alroy S. Phillips, for a term ending November 16, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Orin H. Shaw, Jefferson City, for a term ending November 16, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Evert Richardson, Granby, for a term ending Nov. 16, 1932, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETICIANS BOARD

July 27, 1925—Mrs. W. C. Snyder, Kansas City, for a term ending July 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

April 24, 1926—Mrs. Ritta B. Lunt, St. Louis, for a term ending July 1, 1927, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Adelaide Wiseman, resigned.

June 22, 1925—George W. Hornbuckle, Albany, for a term ending July 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Sept. 29, 1925—Hugh Stephens, Jefferson City, for a term ending December 1, 1927, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Murray Carleton, resigned.

Jan. 2, 1926—Charles D. Matthews, Sikeston (to succeed himself), for a term ending December 1, 1931, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Dec. 7, 1926—Edward J. McGrew, Lexington, for a term ending December 1, 1929, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Theodore Gary, resigned.

MISSOURI STATE NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Jan. 11, 1926—Levi Rebeau, Ste. Genevieve, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice K. D. Smith, deceased.

December 1, 1926—Mrs. Myrtle Smith, Macon, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice J. Edgar Smith, deceased.

October 7, 1925—Mrs. Estella Diggs, Jefferson City, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Juanita Richardson, resigned.

April 17, 1925—Dr. H. A. Langdon, Moberly, for a term ending October 1, 1928 (to succeed himself), and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

C. W. Black, St. Joseph, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook, Kansas City, (to succeed herself), for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Ben Simpson, Warrensburg, for a term ending October 1, 1928, (to succeed himself), and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Prof. C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia (to succeed himself), for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Thomas Bass, Mexico, (to succeed himself), for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Charles H. Brown, St. Louis, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Theo. Morrison, term expired.

Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe Gilmore, St. Louis, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice A. E. Malone, term expired.

Mrs. Bismark Lavine, St. Louis, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Herbert Fields, term expired.

Albert M. Oliver, Cape Girardeau, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice O. O. Nance, term expired.

George Renfro, Mt. Vernon (to succeed himself), for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

II. H. Williams, Lebanon, for a term ending October 1, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS

July 7, 1925 --Rose Hales, St. Joseph, for a term ending June 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified. (To succeed herself.)

Mrs. Louise Ament, St. Louis (to succeed herself), for a term ending June 1, 1928, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

October 1, 1925 --Sina Cockran, Kirksville, for a term ending June 1, 1927, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Della O'Neil, resigned.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 14, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 53****To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the Board of Curators for the State University, for the terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

George C. Wilson, St. Louis, for a term ending January 1, 1933; vice E. Lansing Ray, term expired.

Frank M. McDavid, Springfield, for a term ending January 1, 1933. (To succeed himself.)

Charles F. Ward, Plattsburg, for a term ending January 1, 1933. (To succeed himself.)

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 17, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 57****To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Mary C. Burman, Kansas City, for a term ending June 1, 1929. (To succeed herself.)

Dr. E. W. Saunders, St. Louis, for a term ending June 1, 1929. (To succeed himself.)

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 17, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 57****To the Senate of the 51th General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Regents for the Northwest State Teachers College, No. 5, Maryville, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

B. G. Voorhees, St. Joseph, as member for term ending January 1, 1933. (To succeed himself.)

George J. Stevenson, Tarkio, for term ending January 1, 1933. (To succeed himself.)

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 17, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 57****To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Regents for the Northeast State Teachers College, No. 1, Kirksville, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

James A. Cooley, Kirksville, (to succeed himself), for a term ending January 1, 1933.

Allan Ralston, Queen City (to succeed himself), for a term ending January 1, 1933.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 17, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 57-58****To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Regents for the Southwest State Teachers' College, No. 1, Springfield, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Walter Rathbone, Springfield, as member for term ending January 1, 1933; vice I. I. Glaser, term expired.

C. E. Covert, Houston, as member for term ending January 1, 1933; vice C. H. Skinker, term expired.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 17, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 58****To the Senate of the 51st General Assembly:***

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Regents for the Southeast State Teachers College, No. 3, Cape Girardeau, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

James A. Finch, New Madrid, to succeed himself, for a term ending January 1, 1933.

H. J. Talbot, 1501 Del Norte Ave., St. Louis, to succeed himself, for a term ending January 1, 1933.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 17, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 58

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following appointments as members of the State Board of Regents for the Central State Teachers College, No. 2, Warrensburg, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Max A. Christopher, 1221 Stratford Road, Kansas City, to succeed himself, for a term ending January, 1933.

Donald S. Lamm, Sedalia, as member for a term ending January 1, 1933. (To succeed himself.)

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 24, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 133-137

Members of the 54th General Assembly:

I, Sam A. Baker, in compliance with article 5, section 8, of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, beg leave to submit the following report with respect to reprieves, commutations and pardons for the years 1925-26:

REPRIEVES—NONE

COMMUTATIONS

1. Castelaine Webb, Saline Co.: Life, 1st deg. murder from May 28, 1917. (Commuted May 11, 1925, to 15 years

from May 28, 1917, with benefit of the merit system, because of a statement from the prosecuting attorney as follows: "After putting Webb through the 'third degree' continuously for a number of days a confession was finally secured from him. Frankly I was never satisfied with the confession of the convict as I felt that there were a good many facts which never came to light, and I really believe that Webb was trying to shield some other person who either committed the crime or who was an accomplice with him." The judge concurred in this statement.

2. William Hare, (C), Pettis: Life, 1st deg. murder, from May 28, 1917.

(Commutated May 11, 1925, to 23 years in penitentiary from November 13, 1912, with benefit of merit system because of his good record and the judge and the prosecuting attorney recommended his parole.

PARDONS

1. Ernest Wallace, St. Louis City: 20 years from December 22, 1924, for 1st deg. robbery.

(Pardon December 22, 1925, for the reason that the Circuit Attorney, Howard Sidener, the prosecutor, wrote the Board of Pardons and Paroles that he had made an investigation and was convinced of his innocence.)

2. Artie Booth, Lafayette Co.: 8 years for burglary and larceny (3 charges), from March 22, 1925.

(Pardon October 25, 1926, for the reason that he came to the rescue of officers in near riot and rendered meritorious service.)

3. Ollie Cooper, Butler Co.: 3 years for burglary, from December 8, 1925.

(Pardon October 25, 1926, for the reason that he came to the rescue of officers in near riot and rendered meritorious service.)

4. Grover McAlister, Butler Co.: 20 years from July 12, 1918, for crime not stated in the commitment.

(Pardoned October 25, 1926: for the reason that he came to the rescue of officers in near riot and rendered meritorious service.)

5. Clyde Wolfe, Jackson Co.: 15 years from April 8, 1926, for 1st deg. robbery.

(Pardoned October 25, 1926, for the reason that he came to the rescue of officers in near riot and rendered meritorious service.)

PAROLES

1. Edwin S. Kleine, St. Louis: 2 years from June 21, 1924, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

(Paroled April 1, 1925, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that there was strong doubt of guilt. His army discharge papers showed accused was in France at time crime was committed.)

2. Clyde W. Moore, Johnson Co.: 5 years from July 26, 1922, for robbery.

(Sick parole, May 8, 1925.)

3. Stanley Gale, Barton Co.: 4 years from September 17, 1923, for burglary and larceny.

(Paroled May 12, 1925, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the brother, Ed. Gale, plead guilty and received two years sentence according to a statement from the prosecuting attorney, who went further to say, that in strict fairness the punishment of Stanley Gale and Bert Tuttle should probably have been the same. The judge concurred in this statement.)

4. Bert Tuttle, Barton Co.: 4 years from September 17, 1923, burglary and larceny.

(Paroled May 12, 1925. This man was with Stanley Gale, and Ed Gale when the crime was committed and was paroled because of the statement of the prosecuting attorney, as mentioned above in the case of Stanley Gale.)

5. Joe Asebedo, Buchanan Co.: 3 years from November 6, 1925, for 2nd degree murder.

(Sick parole June 1, 1925.)

6. Fred Mahan, Ozark Co.: 2 years from February 1, 1925, for felonious assault.

(Paroled June 13, 1925. Acted upon recommendation of Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of request from the prosecuting attorney, the judge and a number of the jury.)

7. Louise Whitfield, (C), Pemiscot Co.: 2 years from August 5, 1925, for manslaughter.

(Paroled September 23, 1925, because of approaching motherhood.)

8. William Weber, alias Joe Brown, Jasper Co.: life, 1st deg. murder, served 10 years. Convicted on circumstantial evidence.

(Paroled October 3, 1926, because there was doubt as to his guilt.)

9. Robert Bailey, St. Louis: Life, 1st degree murder, from June 25, 1915.

(Paroled November 26, 1925. The Penal Board recommended it because at the time of the conviction there was grave doubt as to his sanity. A well-known alienist of St. Louis stated that Bailey was now of sound mind and safe to be at large.)

10. LeRoy Tipton, Jackson Co.: 10 years from October 9, 1922, for 1st degree robbery.

(Paroled November 26, 1925. The Penal Board recommended his parole because the judge stated that upon plea of guilty he would assess the minimum punishment for highway robbery, five years. Instead he assessed ten. He had no objection to the parole.)

11. John Bedsworth, Jackson Co.: 5 years from March 8, 1923, 1st degree robbery.

(Paroled November 26, 1925. The Penal Board recommended his parole because it had been recommended by the prosecuting attorney, the prosecuting witness and several other witnesses.)

12. John W. Mitchell, Texas Co.: 7 years from January 7, 1925, willful and corrupt perjury.

(Paroled December 25, 1925. The Penal Board recommended his parole because it had been recommended by the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney. An investigation tended to show that Mitchell told the truth as he saw it.)

13. J. Fred Gowdy, Andrew Co.: 2 years from March 27, 1925, for receiving stolen property.

(Paroled December 25, 1925. The Penal Board recommended his parole because it had been recommended by the trial judge, the prosecuting attorney, seven of the jury, and the leading citizens of the community. There was doubt as to the defendant's guilt.)

14. Clinton Parker, Chariton Co.: 5 years from September 18, 1923, for forgery.

(Paroled December 25, 1925. The Penal Board recommended his parole because the prosecuting attorney stated that he believed the case was a miscarriage of justice.)

15. Jack Franklin, St. Louis City: Life, 1st degree murder, from June 14, 1915.

(Paroled December 25, 1925. The Penal Board recommended his parole because the release was recommended by the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney. It was claimed the shooting was accidental.)

16. Lily Singfield, St. Louis: 10 years from June 4, 1924, 2nd degree murder.

(Sick parole March 8, 1926.)

17. Thomas H. McClelland, St. Louis: 5 years from February 1, 1921, 1st degree robbery.

(Paroled April 8, 1926, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the following facts: Has made a good prisoner. Has a widowed mother. Wife and daughter who need his support: 1st offense: small sum taken while he was drunk.)

18. George D. Hoelscher, Linn Co.: 4 years from October 7, 1924, burglary.

(Paroled April 7, 1926, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that Hoelscher was only 17 years of age when the crime

was committed and the parole was recommended by the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney.)

19. Samuel Gilbert, Cedar Co.: Life from March 27, 1915, 1st degree murder.

(Paroled April 8, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that the applicant claims that some time before the killing, the man who was killed threatened his life and that he killed him in self-defense. His parole was recommended by the judge, the prosecuting attorney and a large list of petitioners.)

20. William Wardlow, (C), Carroll Co.: 30 years from October 6, 1919, crime against nature.

(Paroled July 7, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board which recommendation was made for the following reasons: He served a long time for the alleged offense committed; he entered a plea of guilty because he feared mob violence; statements on file from many of the best citizens of Carroll County and other places where Wardlow is known who do not believe that he is guilty of the offense charged.)

21. Vic Gueringer, Jackson Co.: 75 years from November 13, 1915. Rape.

(Paroled July 7, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that he had been of material aid to the officers of the institution in helping to ferret out narcotics. The prosecuting witness recommended that he be made a free man and be given a chance to make good.)

22. Elsworth Cattle, Marion Co.: 5 years from June 3, 1924, robbery.

(Paroled July 7, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that there was some question of guilt and ten of the twelve jurors recommended clemency.)

23. Austin Williams, St. Louis, Co.: 15 years from March 14, 1924, 2nd degree murder.

(Paroled November 10, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that there was a question of guilt and the conviction was secured upon perjured testimony.)

24. Ernest Gooseberry, Cooper: 12 years from May 18, 1922, 2nd degree murder.

(Paroled November 10, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that evidence has come to the board that the murder was committed in self-defense.)

25. Ivo W. Lively, Livingston Co.: 2 years from April 9, 1924, receiving deposits while bank was in failing condition.

(Paroled November 10, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board. His parole was requested by a number of the leading citizens of Livingston County.)

26. Roy Reed, Jasper Co.: 25 years from June 22, 1923, assault with intent to mayhem.

(Paroled November 10, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that the injured party, as well as all of her folks strongly recommended clemency, and the further fact that Roy E. Reed was provoked into committing this mayhem, and that as a matter of fact, mayhem was not committed, but only an attempt at mayhem. He was shell shocked during the recent World War.)

27. Floyd Evans, Jackson Co.: 2 years from February 4, 1926, 2nd degree burglary.

(Paroled November 24, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based upon the fact that Evans has made a model prisoner and had worked on the outside practically ever since his entrance into the institution and had rendered to the state valuable service while incarcerated in the state prison.)

28. Tony Trent, Jackson Co.: 5 years from March 28, 1924. Manslaughter.

(Paroled November 24, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was based

upon the fact that there was doubt as to his guilt and the prosecuting attorney recommended clemency.)

29. Dan Sullivan, Jackson Co.: Life from April 29, 1920, 1st degree murder.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because there was a question as to his mental condition at the time of the trial. Endorsement of both judge and the prosecuting attorney.)

30. Frank Stokes, Boone Co.: 5 years from May 10, 1925, receiving money at insolvency of bank and embezzlement.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Sent up on a technical violation of the law. Evidently convicted entirely upon prejudice existing at the time of the trial.)

31. Frank Gabrish, Callaway Co.: 5 years from September, 1925, 1st degree robbery.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Led into crime by older boys (just 16 years of age). Plead guilty, receiving excessive sentence. Doubt as to whether his rights were protected at the time of the trial.)

32. Pearl Guant, Randolph Co.: 2 years from May 14, 1926, 2nd degree burglary.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Evidently his rights were not protected at the time of his trial. Did not have an attorney. By his work at the prison he has been made an invalid.)

33. Nadine Frisby, Cooper Co.: Life from February 19, 1919, 1st degree murder.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Question of guilt. Long and faithful service.)

34. John Tatman, Jackson Co.: Natural life from April 2, 1915, murder 1st degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Question of guilt. Long and faithful service.)

35. Wm. Harold Barrett, St. Louis City: 20 years from October, 1923, 2nd degree murder.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Apparently justified. Very badly crippled. Previous good record.)

36. Roy C. Baker, Reynolds Co.: 2 years from May 31, 1921, embezzlement.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: County official. Restitution has been made. Most all of the jurymen and the bondsmen, judge and prosecuting attorney who was also bondsman, and prosecuting attorney-elect very strong in their recommendation for parole. Rendered valuable and outstanding service in the prison road camp.)

37. Charles F. Beckman, St. Louis City: 12 years from January 25, 1921, 1st degree robbery.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Apparently received an excessive sentence. Question as to whether his rights were protected at the time of the trial.)

38. Hubert Dalrymple, St. Louis Co.: 25 years from March 29, 1925, for rape.

(Paroled December 22, 1926, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Serious question of guilt. His rights apparently not protected at the time of trial. Excessive

sentence, prejudice being shown. (Has renderd valuable service as an electrician in outside work at the prison.)

Respectfully, submitted,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 266

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I am transmitting herewith the biennial report of the Department of Penal Institutions for the years 1925-26 in accordance with section 12412, R. S. Mo., 1919.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 266

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I am herewith transmitting copy of the fifty-seventh insurance report of Missouri in accordance with section 6093, R. S. Mo., 1919.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 267

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I am herewith transmitting copy of the thirteenth and fourteenth annual reports of the Public Service Commission in accordance with section 10427, R. S. Mo., 1919.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 267

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I am herewith transmitting copy of the nineteenth annual report of the Missouri Library Commission in accordance with section 7179, R. S. Mo., 1919.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 267***To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:**

I am herewith transmitting copy of the forty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in accordance with section 6738, R. S. Mo., 1919.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 267***To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:**

I am herewith transmitting copy of the seventy-seventh report of the Public Schools of the State of Missouri in accordance with section 11336, R. S. Mo., 1919.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 9, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 302***To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:**

Owing to the removal of Mary C. Burman, of Kansas City, from the State of Missouri, I wish to recall her name

for consideration before your honorable body for confirmation as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 11, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 333

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I am transmitting herewith the biennial report of the Board of Curators, University of Missouri, for the two years ending December 31, 1926, in accordance with section 11571, R. S. Mo., 1919.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 1, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 553

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the name of A. V. Adams of Jefferson City for appointment as the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, vice Frank M. Rumbold, resigned, to serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 11, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 769**To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the name of Frank Marqua, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, for appointment as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, for a term ending January 15, 1930, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Fred Redford, failed in the advice and consent of the Senate.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 21, 1927

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1025**To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments on the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home at Higginsville, for terms as specified and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate:

Board of Managers of the Confederate Home—

Samuel B. Shirky, Hardin (to succeed himself), for a term ending February 1, 1931.

George A. Campbell, Odessa (to succeed himself), for a term ending February 1, 1931.

T. H. Cloud, Pleasant Hill (to succeed himself), for a term ending February 1, 1931.

Respectfully yours,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 1927

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1470

MARCH 26, 1927

To the House of Representatives of the 54th General Assembly:

I desire that House bills Nos. 2, 225 and 674 be returned to me for further consideration, same being signed in error.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.**TO THE SENATE**

MARCH 29, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1256

MARCH 26, 1927.

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:

I have the honor to re-submit to you herewith the name of Allen C. Orrick, St. Louis, for appointment as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis, for a term ending January 1, 1930.

I realize that this action on my part is contrary to precedent, but in re-submitting this name I have no intention whatever of overstepping my authority, and feel that since the same action has been taken by the Chief Executive of the nation at different times, there can be no impropriety in the step that I am taking. I feel that perhaps some of the Senators voted against the confirmation of Mr. Orrick upon a misunderstanding of the real situation in St. Louis, and some of the Senators, perhaps, did not vote at all.

I fully realize the authority of your honorable body in the matter of confirmation and respect this authority,

and I am re-submitting this name to give you full and free opportunity to assert your wishes in the matter.

[SAM A. BAKER.]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 30, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1272

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:

In view of the fact that House bill No. 46 has been passed by this General Assembly, repealing sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, being all of an act of the Fifty-third General Assembly, found at pages 240 and 243, inclusive, of the Laws of Missouri, 1925, entitled "An act to regulate the occupation and practices of hairdressers, cosmeticians, or cosmetologist and the limited practices thereof, to create a state board of examiners for licensing of persons to engage in and to teach such practices, to insure the better education of such practitioners, to provide rules regulating the proper conduct and sanitation of hairdressing, cosmetician, or cosmetologist establishments and schools for the protection of the public health, and prescribing penalties for violations thereof;" I respectfully wish to recall from consideration before your honorable body for confirmation the following names which constitute said board:

Mrs. W. C. Snyder, Kansas City.

George W. Hornbuckle, Albany.

Mrs. Ritta B. Lunt, St. Louis.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 21, 1927

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1328

To the Senate of the 54th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the name of William M. Bowker, Nevada, for appointment as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending June 19, 1928, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Frank Forlow, deceased.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 3, 1929.

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 11-13.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the following appointments to office, made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

April 23, 1927—Harry W. Castlen, 506 Olive St., St. Louis, as a member of the Boxing Commission, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

April 23, 1927—Dr. Burris Jenkins, Kansas City, as member of the Boxing Commission, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

July 3, 1927—Roy A. McCoy, Hamilton, Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

April 23, 1927—Dr. Charles E. Hendrix, Jefferson City, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors, for a term ending January 1, 1930.

April 23, 1927—Dr. Thomas F. Maher, 3518 N. Grand Blvd., Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors, for a term ending January 1, 1931.

December 31, 1928—Dr. R. K. Nicholson, St. Joseph, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors, for a term ending December 31, 1932.

December 31, 1928—Dr. Louis Litsch, 3347 California Avenue, St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors, for a term ending December 31, 1932.

December 28, 1927—Arthur B. Boyer, 201 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors, for a term ending January 1, 1931.

June 28, 1927—R. R. Brewster, Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 28, 1927—Mrs. Harry Edwards, Jefferson City, as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1933, or until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 28, 1927—Frank B. Fulkerson, Higginsville, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home, for a term ending December 1, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 28, 1927—Virginia Garrett Duggins, Slater, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home, for a term ending December 1, 1931, or until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1927—Augustus Hockaday, Fulton, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 2, 1927—C. F. Bloker, Caruthersville, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 27, 1928—Walter P. Fulkerson, St. Joseph, as chairman of the Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1932, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 27, 1928—Wm. M. Bowker, Nevada, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending June 19, 1932, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

September 4, 1928—Augustus H. Page, Mill Spring, as Food and Drug Commissioner, for a term ending June 1, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 28, 1927—John Elston, Exeter, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station, for a term ending November 15, 1933, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 16, 1927—Keith McCanse, Mt. Vernon, as Game and Fish Commissioner, for a term ending May 13, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

November 30, 1927—R. S. Brownlee, Brookfield, as a member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending December 1, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 5, 1927—Roye B. Hinkle, Sedalia, as Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

January 9, 1928—Freeman L. Martin, 2803 Pine Blvd., St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, for a term ending January 1, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—Clifford Scruggs, Jefferson City, as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, for a term ending January 1, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—C. G. Williams, Frankford, as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University, for a term ending January 1, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—Dr. I. N. Evrard, Marshall, as a member of the Board of Curators for the Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 16, 1927—Sina Cochran, Kirksville, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1930, or until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

January 19, 1928—Dr. J. Wolfert, 314 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1929, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

October 29, 1927—Oliver Abel, Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1930, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

July 11, 1927—Louis Megede, Richmond, as a member of the Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1932, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 16, 1928—R. L. Searfoss, Odessa, as a member of the Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 24, 1927—W. G. Hughes, Bucklin, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1932, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 16, 1928—W. W. Largent, Portageville, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

May 16, 1927—C. U. Philley, St. Joseph, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, for the city of St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

September 6, 1927—Ashley H. Harrison, Steelville, Director of Penal Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1929, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

September 19, 1927—John Burnett, Jefferson City, a Commissioner of the Department of Penal Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1929, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

September 19, 1927—Frank B. Jones, Stotts City, a Commissioner of the Department of Penal Institutions, for

a term ending June 19, 1929, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

April 15, 1927—Almon Ing, Poplar Bluff, a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and, qualified.

October 1, 1928—James P. Painter, Milan, as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1929, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

August 15, 1928—Thomas Jefferson Halsey, Holden, as a member of the Board of Regents for Central State Teachers College, for a term ending January 1, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—Frank J. Quigley, Tipton, as a member of the Board of Regents for Central State Teachers College, for a term ending January 1, 1935, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—Dr. E. M. Hendy, Jefferson City, as a member of the Board of Regents for Central State Teachers College, for a term ending January 1, 1935, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—J. U. White, Lodi, as a member of the Board of Regents for Southeast State Teachers College, for a term ending January 1, 1935, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—Ralph E. Bailey, Sikeston, as a member of the Board of Regents for Southeast State Teachers College, for a term ending January 1, 1935, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—C. H. Skinker, Bolivar, as a member of the Board of Regents for Southwest State Teachers College, for a term ending January 1, 1935, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

December 31, 1928—W. J. Sewall, Carthage, as a member of the Board of Regents for Southwest State Teachers College, for a term ending January 1, 1935, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

November 8, 1927—Dr. L. D. Greene, Richmond, as a member of the Board of Regents for Northwest State Teachers College, for a term ending February 1, 1929, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

June 17, 1927—John T. Waddill, Kirksville, as chairman of the Tax Commission, for a term ending June 17, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

September 6, 1927—C. M. Danuser, Hermann, as a member of the State Tax Commission, for a term ending June 17, 1929, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

November 20, 1928—Orin Shaw, Jefferson City, as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, for a term ending August 16, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 7, 1929.

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 20.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointment to office, made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Roy H. Monier, Carrollton, as State Grain and Warehouse Commissioner, for a term ending April 15, 1931, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 16, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 41-52

Members of the 55th General Assembly:

I, Sam A. Baker, in compliance with article 5, section 8 of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, beg leave to submit herewith my report with respect to reprieves, commutations and pardons for the years 1927-1928.

Respectfully,

SAM A. BAKER,

Governor.

PAROLES

Simmons, Ed., Cedar county; 10 years from March, 1923; second degree murder.

(Paroled March 11, 1927, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: From the evidence in the case and if the case had been appealed the charge would in all probability have been manslaughter and not murder second degree. Model prisoner and first offense.)

Williamson, J. W., Cass county; 17 years from September, 1921; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled March 11, 1927, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Sentence excessive. Judge Cockrell recommended under a "findings and sentence of Court" that his sentence run from five to seventeen years or an indeterminate sentence, and if the Board finds evidence of reform to parole him at the end of five years. Model prisoner. Revoked August 17, 1928.)

Montgomery, Claud Pedro, Laclede county; 2 years from June, 1926; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled March 11, 1927, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for

the following reasons: First offense, only 19 years of age and was persuaded by older man, a former convict to commit the offense; that he turned state's evidence; the prosecuting witness and other leading citizens recommend clemency.)

Golden, Ira, Jackson county; 25 years from December, 1920; robbery first degree.

(Paroled March 11, 1927, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: The amount involved in the robbery was thirty-nine cents; on plea of guilty the sentence is excessive; first offense and model prisoner.)

Heslip, Carl M., Jackson county; 7 years from May, 1924; burglary, second, and grand larceny, paroled April 26, 1927.

(Paroled April 26, 1927, first offense, maintained a clear record while in prison. Victim of circumstances and easily influenced by others. Surrendered without being arrested and put the state to no expense by entering a plea of guilty. Turned state's evidence in the case of State vs. Morgan, who was implicated with Heslip and who was acquitted by a jury.)

Brinkley, Louis, Phelps county; 6 years from September, 1928; rape.

(Paroled April 26, 1927. Prosecuting witness has since married and has on file with the Board an affidavit setting forth that said Brinkley has been sufficiently punished for the alleged crime and that he should be set free.)

Weagley, Jesse C., Clay county; 20 years from February 7, 1919; second degree murder.

(Paroled April 26, 1927. Six members of the jury recommend a parole. Also prosecuting attorney. Conduct exemplary.)

Roussan, Walter, Jefferson county; 8 years from May, 1923; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled April 26, 1927. Model prisoner. On account of his youth. No bodily harm done in the burglary. Judge and prosecuting attorney strongly recommend it.)

Brown, Frank O., Jasper county; life from December 11, 1916; robbery and murder in first degree. Paroled April 26, 1927.

(No conscious intent on the part of the said Frank O. Brown to commit robbery and the attempted robbery was solely in the nature of a reprisal, and not primarily for gain, the whole transaction being the outgrowth of a feud between some of the interested parties. Model prisoner, good citizens of the community plead for his parole.)

Adams, Bob, Jasper county; life from December 16, 1916; first degree murder.

(Paroled April 26, 1927. First infraction of the law. The injured party does not object to a parole for Adams.)

Jarrett, Gene, Jasper county; life from November, 1916; first degree murder.

(Paroled April 26, 1928. The Board finds from files in the case that said Jarrett was guilty to being an accessory after the fact to the murder of Mike Donahue, a saloon-keeper, and knew nothing of the murder until after it had been committed. Good record while in prison, leading citizens recommend it.)

Harry West and Greco Webb.

(Paroled May 12, 1927, because they plead guilty to crime committed in Kansas, for which they were taken to Kansas to serve life sentences.)

Smith, Charles, Wayne county; grand larceny, two years, from February 9, 1927.

(Paroled June 15, 1927. Board finds that judge recommends parole, also that although the man was technically guilty, yet he was not conscious of any felonious intent. The prisoner admitted that he killed the hog, but his defense at the trial was and still is that he killed another man's hog by mistake thinking that it was his own hog.)

Padgett, John B., Morgan county; 2 years from December 20, 1926, for transporting intoxicating liquor.

(Paroled June 22, 1927. The Board finds that this prisoner's conduct in prison has been good, also that the crime in this case consisted of having a pint of moonshine

whiskey in an automobile in which prisoner happened to be riding. Sentence imposed was grossly excessive.)

Keet, Artie, Greene county; 10 years from December 12, 1923; second degree murder.

(Paroled June 22, 1927. The Board finds from letters and statements on file that the homicide was brought about after much provocation and after the deceased, her husband, had shot at her with intent to kill her, and that he was a very large man, inclined to be brutal, while she is a small, slim woman. Val Mason, a special trial judge in the case, strongly recommends clemency for this woman and believes that 20 months is more than sufficient punishment for her.)

Duffy, Earl J., St. Louis; 5 years from October 20, 1925; first degree robbery.

(Paroled July 14, 1927, for the reason that circuit attorney states that he has never before been convicted of crime, and the Board thinks it wise to show him some leniency because of his good record in the institution where he has been employed in the garage and had access to the cars continuously where he has worked willingly and voluntarily for the state at all hours of the day or night.)

Brown, Howard, Jasper county; 50 years from March 8, 1919; rape.

(Paroled July 14, 1927, upon the recommendation of parole from prosecuting attorney, also the trial judge. The prisoner was convicted upon his plea of guilty. The prisoner stated in writing to the Board that his plea of guilty was taken under duress and he denies his guilt. The Board finds that there is sufficient doubt of the prisoner's guilt to justify clemency in this case, especially in view of the recommendations of the judge and the prosecuting attorney and the long and faithful services rendered by this prisoner to the state.)

Shayatovich, Nick, Callaway county; 5 years from September 28, 1925; highway robbery.

(Paroled September 7, 1927. Sentenced when 16 years of age, and that he had never before been convicted or accused of crime. Board finds that he was convicted

with one Frank Gabrish, who was a co-defendant to the same charge, and that the same state of facts exists in both cases. Gabrish paroled last Christmas. Recommended by prosecuting attorney.)

Watkins, Frank S., Jackson county; 2 years from April 18, 1927; rape.

(Paroled September 7, 1927. Serious question as to guilt. Where there is no statement on file from jury, yet the fact that they gave him a sentence of only two years upon committing so heinous crime as rape seems to indicate that the triers of the facts in this case had serious doubt as to his guilt.)

Newman, Glen, Jasper county; 8 years from February, 1924; convicted of forgery, four charges.

(Paroled September 7, 1927. Recommendation of trial judge and the prosecuting attorney. Small checks, the largest was \$14.00, and the total amount, \$50.00. The original punishment excessive and that the punishment already inflicted has been sufficient.)

Bramley, Melvin, St. Louis city; 12 years from October 23, 1922; first degree burglary.

(Paroled September 7, 1927. Recommended by assistant circuit attorney. He was a minor at the time of his conviction. Good conduct in penitentiary.)

Cook, Eddie V., Jasper county; 10 years from January, 1925; grand larceny.

(Paroled September 7, 1927. Trusted inmate and has rendered extraordinary services to the state during riots in the Missouri State Penitentiary. Saved an officer's life. This prisoner relying upon the statement of his attorney that a plead of guilty would be followed by leniency, entered a plead of guilty, but on the contrary the judge gave him a more severe penalty. The larceny was that of an auto. It is not contended and it does not appear that the prisoner had anything to do with the actual taking of the car, but it does appear and is admitted that he was in possession of the car undoubtedly stolen by said L. E. Howard jointly arraigned.)

Rahm, Chris, Warren county; life from October, 1914; murder.

(Paroled September 7, 1927. Trial judge dead and left no statement. The man who was prosecuting attorney at the time of the trial recommends clemency. Exemplary conduct. Reformation complete.)

Smith, Walter, Jackson county; 15 years from October, 1922; second degree murder.

(Paroled September 7, 1927. Homicide committed in fit of insanity. Board finds unimpeachable record up to the time of commission of crime.)

Howell, D. C., Reynolds county; 2 years from November, 1925; embezzlement.

(Paroled September 27, 1927. Doubt as to guilt.)

Crews, Ben H., St. Louis city; 5 years from 26th day of January, 1927; robbery first degree.

(Paroled September 27, 1927. Assistance to the jailer by giving him information he had of attempted jail delivery. Preventing the death or serious injury of one or more men in the city jail.)

Schluter, William, Boone county; sentenced for life; murder.

(Paroled October 31, 1927. Served 20 years under merit system. Homicide committed in family quarrel, pleas of guilty usually followed by minimum sentence, long and a faithful record.)

Dickinson, Virgil (Dixon), Jackson county; 10 years from January 20, 1927; robbery first degree.

(Paroled October 31, 1927. Prosecuting witness wrote a letter in which she stated that Virgil Dickinson was not in the office at the time robbery was committed. Prosecuting attorney stated: "Prior to their pleas of guilty they made statements to me and, as I remember, Virgil Dickinson was not present in the actual holdup, but participated in the matter and voluntarily plead guilty.")

Young, Phillip, Supreme Court; 10 years from June 10, 1926; second degree murder.

(Paroled October 31, 1927. Board finds that 7 members of jury have requested full pardon. Committed under sudden impulse. Good conduct prior to the homicide. Punishment already inflicted sufficient.)

Perkins, William, Jefferson county; 5 years from January 6, 1926; first degree robbery.

(Paroled October 31, 1927. Board finds prisoner convicted as an accessory, entered a plea of guilty and gave evidence as to results of which every person concerned in the transaction was convicted and the proceeds of robbery were recovered. Previous good character.)

Cooper, Mart, Oregon county; 7 years from March 9, 1925; rape.

(Paroled October 31, 1927. Jury (ten members) made the recommendation: "We, the undersigned citizens of Oregon county, Missouri, being the jurors that tried Mart Cooper in the circuit court of Oregon county for the crime of rape hereby petition you for executive clemency for the said Mart Cooper, believing that he has been punished enough for the crime that he was convicted.")

Craft, Thomas J., Supreme Court; 10 years from June 13, 1923; robbery first degree.

(Paroled October 31, 1927. Charged as an accessory, that he had nothing to do with the actual robbery, and those convicted of the robbery were sentenced to five years and paroled after having served one year and two days. Strong feeling in the county that the prisoner was not guilty.)

Glom, Wm., Supreme Court; 10 years from July 25, 1923.

(Paroled October 31, 1927. Circuit attorney says sentence imposed too severe. Substantial doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. Good behavior.)

Harrison, Oscar G., Jackson county; 24 years from April 25, 1914; rape.

(Paroled November 22, 1927. Prosecutor recommends a pardon. Vic Gueringer and Maurice Lewkowitz discharged, charged with same offense.)

Pinckney, Marcellus, St. Louis; 25 years from January, 1915; first degree robbery.

(Paroled November 22, 1927. Became associated with an older man and was induced to accompany the ex-convict upon a series of robberies. The Board is of the opinion that the original punishment meted out to Pinckney in view of his age and previous good character is excessive. Told a straightforward story, placed the state to no trouble or expense and entered a plea of guilty.)

White, Henry, Buchanan county; 30 years from March 25, 1916; rape.

(Paroled November 22, 1927. Prosecuting attorney recommends parole, and feels that there might have been a mistake in convicting White of this crime. Board finds that prisoner showed an unimpeachable character and that his record in prison has been one of outstanding rectitude.)

Williams, George, Boone county; 10 years from November 25, 1924; stealing car (larceny).

(Paroled November 22, 1927. Usual sentence two years. Model prisoner. Judge makes recommendation as to clemency.)

Stutesman, Mat, Jackson county; 20 years from November 18, 1918; murder second degree.

(Paroled November 22, 1927. Valuable services. Found wife in company with other man, no marks against character and reputation of this man.)

Pardue, Napoleon B., Ray county; life, from September 5, 1916; rape.

(Paroled December 22, 1927. Twelve years served. Without blemish. Trial judge dead, but prosecuting attorney states he has no objection to parole. Prisoner entered a plea of guilty without legal advice and without having an opportunity to consult a lawyer. Plea was entered inadvisedly, and that he was not guilty of the crime as charged, according to information the Board has been able to obtain from persons familiar with the facts.)

Henderson, Cassius, Callaway county; 15 years from June 14, 1921; second degree murder.

(Paroled December 22, 1927. Age of prisoner at the time of commission of homicide, 22 years. Has served all but 26 months, computed according to merit system. Good conduct.)

Goodwin, Lloyd K., St. Louis county; 10 years from April 26, 1927; assault with intent to kill and first degree robbery.

(Paroled December 22, 1927. First offense. Board finds that reformation for this prisoner has been apparently accomplished, and it does not believe that his further incarceration will accomplish any good either for himself or for society.)

Otto, Theodore, St. Louis city; 50 years from February 5, 1904; second degree murder.

(Paroled December 22, 1927. Board finds that this prisoner is the oldest prisoner in point of service in the Penitentiary, that he has served a period of 23 years and 10 months, and that computed according to the merit system he has served at this time a sentence of 39 years and 3 months. Six members of the jury some years ago recommended a parole for this prisoner.)

Ackerman, Fannie, Jasper county; feloniously accepting money, 4 years from April, 1926.

(Paroled December 22, 1927. Prosecuting attorney states jury was unusually harsh. Police matron of Joplin has repeatedly stated that she believes, after careful investigation of all facts, that this prisoner is innocent of the charges.)

Nicholson, John, Audrain county; life, from June 30, 1913; first degree murder.

(Paroled December 28, 1927. Board finds prisoner has served 14 years and 6 months, and has been model prisoner. Judge who imposed sentence has long since deceased and that there are no recommendations from the officials of the trial court. Board thinks on account of this prisoner's

excellent conduct it would redound to the benefit of the prisoner and the morale thereof to extend clemency.)

Webb, Raymond, St. Louis city; 6 years from November 23, 1925; second degree burglary.

(Paroled December 28, 1927. Board finds that prisoner at the time of his pleas of guilty to the offense aforesaid was of the belief that in pleading guilty to the three charges preferred against him and upon which he received sentence of two years or that the three sentences would run concurrently. Never before convicted or accused. Committed crimes in a fit of desperation, while in destitute circumstances. Circuit attorney Sidener recommends commutation from 6 to 3 years.)

Whitechurch, John, Newton county; life from July, 1919; murder first degree.

(Paroled December 28, 1927. Trial judge deceased and prosecuting attorney removed from state. Board thinks it would be for the benefit of the institution and the general morale of the prison to extend clemency on account of the excellent manner in which he has performed his duties in prison.)

Jackson, Carl, (Col.), Pettis county; 99 years from November 28, 1910; second degree murder.

(Paroled December 28, 1927. Board finds prisoner has served 17 years and 3 months, merit time; prosecuting attorney recommended on May 29, 1925, a commutation of sentence to 15 years in prison and prisoner has already served two years in excess of that punishment. Trial judge stated he had learned that negro who was killed, assaulted Jackson with knife, and if he had known all the circumstances at the time of the plea of guilty he would not have permitted such a severe punishment. Parole recommended by judge.)

Handy, Burl (Col.), Jackson county; 60 years from May 20, 1909; second degree murder.

(Paroled December 28, 1927. Been confined 18 years and 7 months, and all that time conduct has been good. The assistant prosecuting attorney, under the attorney in

charge of the case, has written two letters urging the parole of Handy. Stated that he considered the sentence severe. Trial judge stated in letter to Board that he considered the sentence very severe under the circumstances as he recalled them. Homicide was outgrowth of gambling game in which deceased and prisoner participated.)

Goodwin, Wm., St. Louis; June, October and December terms of Court, 1925; crime of first degree robbery.

(Paroled February 8, 1928.)

Weaver, Herbert, Scott county; 4 years from October 1, 1926; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled February 21, 1928, prisoner 16 years of age, when convicted first offence. Conduct in prison exemplary. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and trial judge. He was convicted jointly with a youth of his age. They entered a box car to find a place to sleep, but upon finding several boxes of crackers could not resist the food as they had been without a morsel of food for more than 36 hours. Lived in Alabama and came north seeking work. Will return to Alabama.)

Loftis, Arthur, Supreme Court, Douglas county; 5 years from March 16, 1927; transporting intoxicating liquors.

(Paroled February 21, 1928. Trial judge recommends parole also nine members of the jury, and prosecuting attorney writes that from certain facts learned since his conviction he believes him innocent.)

Higdon, Roscoe, Scott county; 4 years from October 1, 1926; burglary and larceny.

(Same as Herbert Weaver above. Paroled February 21, 1928.)

Craig, Frank W., Boone county; 11 years from April, 1923; 3 years for forgery and 8 for larceny.

(Paroled February 21, 1928. Special judge in case wrote Board stating that in his opinion the sentence was excessive and recommended a parole. Prosecuting witness wrote Board that he believed prisoner has been sufficiently punished. Board further finds forgery was based upon the forgery of \$25.00 check for the rent of an automobile; that

the owner of the car later concluded that the prisoner had designed to steal the car and for that reason prosecution for grand larceny was also instituted; but that when the prisoner was apprehended he was on his way back with the car so that there is some question as to the felonious intent of the prisoner in his dealings with the car.)

Ashford, Henry, Lafayette county; 2 years from June 15, 1927; rape.

(Paroled March 13, 1928. Prisoner held in jail ten months before sentence was passed and local officials, together with the prosecuting witness, agreed that upon plea of guilty he should be given a prison sentence of two years with the understanding that he should receive credit on that sentence for the ten months served in jail.)

Amos, Hobart F., Jasper county; 15 years from June 20, 1923; grand larceny.

(Paroled March 13, 1928. Model prisoner. Question as to whether he was guilty of stealing of car.)

Williams, Eddie, St. Louis county; 12 years from December 18, 1924; first degree robbery.

(Paroled April 6, 1928. Never before convicted. Five others convicted with Williams, three of whom received 2, 5 and 8 years, respectively. Followed the leadership of an older man who was an ex-convict. Judge Wurdeman recommended commutation of the sentence to 5 years.)

Crump, Elwood, Stoddard county; 2 years from March 22, 1927; second degree burglary.

(Paroled April 6, 1928. 22 years of age at the time of crime and Board thinks he has been sufficiently punished.)

Trenago, Peter, Randolph county; 2 years from August 9, 1927; making corn whiskey.

(Paroled April 6, 1928. Petitions signed by large number of law-abiding citizens. It appears that the small quantity of liquor found on his place was not intended for sale, but for his own use. The Board finds that in view of the character of the prisoner, his good conduct before the charge was filed against him and his good conduct in prison

that prisoner has already suffered sufficiently and his further punishment would serve no good purpose.)

Hill, Robert, St. Louis county; 8 years from June 17, 1926; first degree robbery.

(Paroled May 28, 1928. Extraordinary vigilance and fidelity of prisoner prevented criminals from stealing twine from prison factory through false billing of lading. Saved state from being defrauded of nearly \$20,000 through information.)

Rickart, Wm. R., St. Louis; 5 years from January 21, 1927; burglary and robbery.

(Paroled May 28, 1928. Doubt as to guilt. Good character behavior in prison.)

PARDONS

Strubble, H. E., Cole county; 2 years from June 6, 1927; larceny and burglary.

(Pardoned December 28, 1927. Saved life of a guard.)

Meadows, R. G., Butler county; 3 years from April 12, 1927; obtaining money under false pretenses.

(Pardoned December 28, 1927. Saved life of a guard.)

Moore, Daniel (Col.), St. Louis city; life, from January 22, 1915; first degree murder.

(Pardoned December 28, 1927. Saved life of guard.)

UNCONDITIONAL PARDON

Atkins, W. A., Supreme Court of Missouri; 5 years from October, 1926; rape.

(Pardoned March 11, 1927, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board because of statements on file, and especially because of letters of O. J. Page, special prosecutor, who states his doubt of the guilt of the defendant, and the letter of Dr. M. A. Clark, who states that it was physically impossible for the crime to have been committed under the circumstances and in the manner alleged.)

Kid, Ada, Jasper county; 25 years from February 8, 1922; first degree robbery.

(Paroled July 2, 1928, for the reason the Board finds that the offense alleged, if true, admits of little or no extenuation; that the petitioner admitting that she was involved in a conspiracy to commit the offense of robbery, yet insists that she had no real knowledge of the intent of the parties who formed the conspiracy, took no part in the active preparations of the crime and that she was ignorant of her rights under the law when she entered her plea of guilty. She has made a model prisoner and bore a good reputation in her old home at Lamar before taking up her residence in Joplin.)

Frey, Arthur, Oregon county; 15 years from August, 1925; first degree robbery.

(Board finds that prisoner did not actively participate in the crime but that he was in all probability an accessory before the fact. First criminal act. Jurors who tried the case state to the Board that they considered the punishment excessive. Statements from the judge and prosecuting attorney recommending the parole.)

Deckard, William S., Jackson county; 39 years from July, 1916; rape.

(Board finds boy friendless and alone when convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary without the opportunity for defense which might have been accorded to him in different circumstances. Jacobs, the prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, recommends parole. Good behavior.)

Morton, Mary, city of St. Louis; 10 years from April, 1924: manslaughter.

(Board finds that this negro woman engaged in a fight with another negro woman at the place of their employment; that the other woman was armed with an implement which she was about to use as a deadly weapon, that this prisoner in fear of her life drew a revolver which she had concealed about her person and fired five shots, one of which proved fatal. Trial judge made statement prisoner had previously

borne a good character for industry, sobriety and peacefulness, and that her family bears a good reputation.)

Harrison, George, Newton county; 5 years from October, 1927; robbery.

(Prosecuting attorney advises Board he has grave doubt as to his guilt, the trial judge would have no objections to a parole on account of the prisoner being afflicted with tuberculosis. Three members of the jury have written letters stating they now feel a substantial doubt as to the guilt of this prisoner. Oscar Widener, who was charged and convicted upon the same state of facts, has made an affidavit in which he states of his own knowledge that he committed the crime himself and that Harrison is wholly innocent.)

Sherman, Samuel, Supreme Court; October, 1914, first degree murder; sentenced to death; commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Major.

(Board finds that this prisoner, together with one John Tatman, was found upon the streets of Kansas City peering into the windows of drug stores. A druggist made complaint, and a police officer accosted these two boys upon the street. A scuffle ensued in which a revolver in the hands of one of the prisoners was discharged, whether by accident or design is not known, and the police officer was killed. Although these two boys were sentenced to death there does not appear to have been any actual premeditation in the case, and accordingly a former Governor commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. John E. Tatman, the confederate of this prisoner and his co-defendant, was paroled some two years ago and since has been leading the life of a good citizen. Prisoner presents marked instance of apparently complete reformation and moral rehabilitation.)

Chronister, Jeff, Dunklin county; February, 1916; life; first degree murder.

(In February, 1928, one hundred officers of this institution signed the following statement to this Board: "The undersigned officers are of the opinion that Jeff Chronister, No. 18187, should be rewarded as other prisoners had been for service in assisting officer Buescher, who was attacked

by escaping prisoners in the blacksmith shop about May 26, 1926. In view of this service and his long record of faithful work and our belief in his ability and disposition to be useful, lawabiding citizen we join in recommending favorable consideration of his parole application and regret that it has not received such consideration heretofore.”)

Warwick, Wylie, paroled August 31, 1928, Jackson county; 20 years from November 28, 1924; robbery.

(Board finds robbery committed by this prisoner and one Moses Kreeger; that Kreeger was armed but that this prisoner was not armed at the time. That these two defendants were apparently equally guilty, Kreeger pleaded guilty before Judge Thomas Buckner and received a sentence of five years and that Warwick pleaded guilty before Judge Willard D. Hall and received a sentence of 20 years upon precisely the same state of facts. Kreeger has long since served his five years under merit system and out. Good conduct, good family and never before in trouble.)

Perkins, Ambrose (Col.), Franklin county; 20 years from July, 1919; burglary.

(Prosecuting attorney stated sentence was excessive. Served nine years with a good record.)

Hahn, Dewey, Butler county; 5 years from October, 1926; first degree robbery.

(First time accused. Prosecuting attorney wrote: “I am of the opinion that he was merely a victim of circumstances and never at any time was a criminal at heart, but was prompted to commit the crime with other confederates who escaped punishment and the really guilty parties were never brought to justice.” Judge recommends parole, also McKinsey Blain.)

_____, _____, Carroll county; 5 years from October, 1926; transporting liquor.

(Find that car was being driven by Squires, who has since been a fugitive, and that this prisoner and his co-defendant Reid were not driving the car at the time. The board further finds that Reid was convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for his part in the commis-

sion of the alleged offense and that this prisoner was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Co-defendant served time and discharged, that this prisoner was never before convicted of any offense.)

Cruye, Harry, Jackson county; 15 years from December, 1920; robbery.

(Robbery was committed by this prisoner in company with an old offender and that this prisoner was but 18 years of age at the time, being then an enlisted man in the U. S. Navy at home on a furlough. Judge and prosecuting attorney at the time recommended a parole in this case in 1921. Good prison record.)

Ferrell, Geo. W. Sick parole, October 1, 1928.

Woodruff, Edward, Jackson county; 25 years from October 24, 1922, rape.

(Paroled November 28, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Good character and conduct. Board inclined to believe prisoner's denial of guilt. Trial judge recommended sentence be substantially reduced and parole given. Letters from prominent persons.)

Beard, Henry A., Jackson county; 15 years from December 29, 1920; robbery first degree.

(Paroled November 28, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Just 18 years of age when convicted. Amount of money taken was 40 cents. Convicted with two older men, both have been paroled. Was not identified positively by witness.)

Reich, George, St. Louis city; 20 years from October 10, 1920; robbery.

(Paroled November 28, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Good character and conduct. Drove car for three men who committed robbery, others are now out of prison. Trial judge recommends parole; sentence too long.)

McAllister, Margaret, Kansas City; 10 years from October 29, 1923; murder second degree.

(Paroled November 28, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Good conduct. Punishment already ample to requirements of justice. Trial judge not opposed to parole.)

Roberts, William L., Boone county; 25 years from April, 1922; murder second degree.

(Paroled November 28, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Good conduct. Trial judge recommends parole. Prisoner believed he shot in self-defense.)

Thomas, Peter, Pemiscot county: 10 years from January 5, 1924; murder second degree.

(Paroled November 28, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: First offense and good conduct. Prosecuting attorney and sheriff gave letters stating supposed murdered man to be living. Judge recommended parole or pardon.)

Ogle, Walter E., St. Louis city; 10 years from June 10, 1927; robbery first degree.

(Paroled November 28, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Good conduct, second offense. Six witnesses that prisoner was in Rolla at time of robbery. Jury mistaken not to believe these witnesses.)

Ross, William, Pemiscot county; 10 years from May 8, 1925; murder second degree.

(Commutation of sentence and parole November 28, 1928, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Convicted on testimony that sheriff and prosecuting attorney believe perjured testimony. Trial judge and prosecuting attorney recommend parole. Escaped from Oklahoma Penitentiary. Believed, however, to be innocent of charge

he is now serving. Sentence be commuted to expire November 29, 1929, that he may be returned to Oklahoma prison.)

Price, Lonnie, Saline county; life, from March 30, 1917; murder degree first.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Record and conduct good. Has served 11 years. Crime committed in jealous rage. Made attempt to take his own life, also. Wife lived for one year. No recommendation made by circuit judge and prosecuting attorney, but have number of letters from highly respected citizens. Sentence excessive; punishment sufficient to meet every reasonable purpose of law.)

Harp, Josh, Stoddard county; 5 years from May 23, 1928; manslaughter.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Was law-abiding citizen, was peace officer; his duty to prevent trespassing and the man killed was trespassing. Prisoner thought he was defending his own life and property of his employer. Punishment sufficient to meet justice.)

Mayer, Albert, St. Louis county; 30 years from October 7, 1920, (3 charges); robbery first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Conduct good. Just 18 years of age when convicted; has served 8 years. Charged with 3 other men; two of these were sentenced to 40 years each, and the other man's case dismissed. Was given three 10-year sentences to run concurrently not consecutively. Judge and prosecuting attorney recommended prisoner be paroled after serving 3 years.)

Staedtler, Herbert, St. Louis county; 40 years from October 7, 1920, (4 charges); robbery first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made

for the following reasons: Conduct good. Just 18 years of age when convicted. Charged with three other men, one of these sentenced for 30 years, another to 40 years, and third case was dismissed. Was given four ten-year sentences to run concurrently not consecutively. Judge and prosecuting attorney recommended commutation to 5 years or parole.)

Holtsclaw, Wm. C., St. Louis county; 40 years from October 7, 1920, (4 charges); robbery first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Good conduct. Was just 20 years of age when convicted. Charged with three others, one of these sentenced to 30 years, another to 40 years and the third case was dismissed. Was given four ten-year sentences to run concurrently not consecutively. Judge and prosecuting attorney recommended commutation to five years or parole.)

Berne, John J., St. Louis county; 5 years from October 4, 1927; robbery first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Loyal, faithful and obedient in prison. Gave important evidence in four state cases to the end of committing four notorious criminals. Gave testimony at risk of his life. Grand jury of St. Louis city asked for his parole. Circuit attorney and prosecuting attorney recommended parole.)

Parker, Clayton, Vernon county; 50 years from October 9, 1920; robbery first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Was only 18 years of age when convicted. He is now the victim of serious spinal disease and is wholly incapacitated on that account. Facts in case are same as Frank Parker.)

Parker, Frank, Vernon county; 50 years from October 9, 1920; robbery first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Conduct good. Plead guilty. Court did not appoint a counsel for the defendants. They had no means and were strangers in Nevada. Proceeds of robbery less than \$10.00 and watch. Restitution was made; no injury inflicted. Prosecuting witness does not object to parole and prosecuting attorney recommends parole.)

Peak, George, city of St. Louis; life from January 4, 1922; murder first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: There was no eye witness to the shooting. Dying statement of deceased to the effect that Peak fired the shots was doubted. Circuit attorney and assistant circuit attorney state that they do not believe Peak to be guilty and make statement as to his reputation for truth, honesty and integrity. Many letters from important people asking for parole.)

King, Randolph, Greene county; 99 years from August 17, 1914; murder first degree.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Had no previous criminal record, has served 14 years. Very good prisoner, obedient and faithful. Used as example for other inmates as measure of penitentiary discipline.)

Geslain, James, Jasper county; 15 years from October 29, 1923; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Prosecuting attorney was asked for statement of facts in this case but no statement was filed. No other method of getting state's theory as to facts in this case. He has served more than 5 years, has been very valuable to industrial departments and merits reward. Has profitable employment when paroled.)

Lorenzo, Dona, Callaway county; 5 years from December 20, 1927; uttering forged checks.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Her brother forged a few small checks and she uttered some of them. Was 19 years of age when convicted. Her first law violation. Conduct very good. Crime instigated by prisoner's brother.)

Smith, Everett, Jefferson county; 12 years from October 2, 1924; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled December 22, 1928, upon the recommendation of Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: 21 years of age when convicted, had served term in Boonville Reformatory, conduct exemplary in prison. Trial judge had no objection to parole. Prosecuting attorney recommended parole. Punishment too severe. Prisoner thought to be suffering from mental infirmity.)

Douglas, Rey O., Jackson county; 10 years from December 31, 1925; forgery first degree.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Was employed by Savings and Loan Company, also by Auto Supply Company. Loaned money of Savings Company to Auto Company, without authority of Loan Company, in amount of \$452,000. Full restitution was made. He was really convicted of forging a deed of trust that had never been uttered and no attempt had been made to utter same. Reputation good. Had rendered valuable service to state in several departments of penitentiary. Parole recommended by many prominent persons. This parole was held up and was not granted until January 9, 1929, which date is after the end of the 1928 but in the Baker administration.)

Allen, James, St. Louis county; 34 years from June 4, 1924; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board. Conduct good; is a trusty. Has served two prison sentences prior to this time. Trial judge now

dead. No statement given from prosecuting attorney. Board has no means of obtaining state's theory upon which conviction was made.)

James, Chas., St. Louis city; 20 years from January 5, 1925; murder, second degree.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Conduct good; is a trusty. No previous criminal record. Trial judge and assisting circuit attorney no objections to any action of board in recommending executive clemency.)

Nolan, Walter B., St. Louis city; 7 years from March 5, 1928; robbery first degree.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Prisoner maintains his innocence of this charge; would not plead guilty. Has served (merit system) five-year term, which is the usual sentence in case of this kind. Conduct good; is a trusty.)

Cossins, Pony, Polk county; 5 years from October 23, 1916; malicious destruction of property by explosive.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Had served all but three months of sentence when he escaped from prison farm No. 3, June 3, 1918. Was fugitive for more than ten years; returned to prison September 10, 1928. Had completely reformed during this ten years, had married and has family; became a good citizen. Many letters from prominent persons asking for his parole.)

Moore, Allen, Buchanan county; life from January 29, 1923; murder first degree.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Conduct beyond reproach. Worked 15 to 16 hours every day in farm department. Was trusted with important missions. There were numerous protests filed by citizens of St. Joseph against clemency in this case.

His reputation very good as attested by many letters from prominent persons who knew him. His services merit reward.)

Long, Cecil, Oregon county; 25 years from April 1, 1925; bank robbery.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Was minor at date of conviction, was bookkeeper in bank, crime was not originated by him. Was influenced by older persons. Conduct very best in prison. Petition from several hundred good citizens asking for parole.)

Vogt, Theo. J., Oregon county; 25 years from April 1, 1925; bank robbery.

(Paroled December 29, 1928, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Was just 21 years of age when convicted, was employed in bank. Crime was not originated by him. Was influenced by older persons. Conduct very good in prison. Petition from several hundred good citizens asking for parole.)

Wright, Carl, Jackson county; 5 years from February 29, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled January 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made for the following reasons: Had no police record, had always been law-abiding, had been farmer, then went to Kansas City and was a car salesman, robbed a man by the name of "Chee Chee" DeMayor of \$140.00. DeMayor was sole witness against the prisoner and was of such dangerous character that no one would testify against him. DeMayor ran a gambling game. Full restitution was made. Prosecuting attorney writes to the effect that the jury was out on this case 36 hours, and that he was surprised when the prisoner was convicted. Prisoner comes from very good family; punishment ample in this case. This parole granted after close of biennium, but during the Baker administration.)

MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRITS OF ELECTION

MARCH 19, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 47

The Governor issued Proclamation asking relief for sufferers at Annapolis and other neighboring towns.

MARCH 20, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 48

The Governor issued Proclamation offering \$300 reward for arrest and conviction of person or persons who mortally wounded Joseph N. Smith.

MARCH 30, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 53

The Governor issued Proclamation naming April 10-1925-Arbor Day.

APRIL 18, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 64

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming April 27 to May 3rd—Forest Week.

AUGUST 21, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 121

The Governor issued Proclamation, relative to the shipment and quarantining of Meat Cattle.

AUGUST 27, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 124

The Governor issued Proclamation offering \$300 reward for assailant of John R. Welch.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 133

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming the week from Oct. 4 to 10th Fire Prevention Week.

OCTOBER 23, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 146

The Governor offered reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of person or persons who murdered Henry Wright of Howell Co.

OCTOBER 23, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 146

The Governor issued Proclamation naming Nov. 16 to 22, Education Week.

NOVEMBER 9, 1925

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 153

The Governor issued proclamation setting aside Nov. 26, 1925 as Thanksgiving Day.

JANUARY 30, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 190

The Governor issued Proclamation, proclaiming the week beginning Feb. 28th, ending Mar. 6th as "Missouri Products Week."

FEBRUARY 5, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 193

The Governor issued Proclamation, naming the week beginning Feb. 12th and ending Feb. 22 as "Patriot's Week."

MARCH 5, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 206

The Governor offered \$200 reward for arrest of Herbert Sauples, delivery to Sheriff Dunklin Co.

MARCH 16, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 211

The Governor issued Proclamation, naming Friday, April 9th, as Arbor Day.

MARCH 24, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 215

The Governor issued Proclamation, naming April 18-24 inclusive, Forest Week.

MAY 22, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 241

The Governor issued Proclamation, offering reward of \$300 for arrest of J. T. Scool.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 283

The Governor offered reward of \$300 for murderer of Luther Lester, Chief of Detectives of Joplin, Mo.

NOVEMBER 9, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 310

The Gov. issued a Proclamation setting aside Nov. 25, 1926, Thursday, as Thanksgiving Day.

NOVEMBER 16, 1926

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 312

The Gov. issued a proclamation declaring that Propositions No's. 1 & 2 carried and that propositions No's. 3 & 4 failed which were voted on at the election held Nov. 2, 1926.

MARCH 29, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 375

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating April 8, 1927 as Arbor Day.

MAY 12, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 395

The Gov. issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$300.00 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Joe Barnett and J. L. Wilson.

JUNE 9, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 404

The Gov. issued a proclamation designating June 14, 1927 "Flag Day."

JUNE 23, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 409

The Gov. offered a reward of \$100.00 for arrest and conviction of unknown parties who murdered Waymond Conner.

JULY 13, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 417

The Gov. offered a reward of Two hundred fifty (\$250.00) dollars for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who murdered Timothy M. Davis of Ray Co.

AUGUST 31, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 438

The Gov. issued a proclamation setting aside Sept. 5, 1927 as Labor Day.

NOVEMBER 3, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 457

The Gov. issued a proclamation designating Nov. 11, 1927 as Armistice Day.

NOVEMBER 9, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 460

The Gov. issued a proclamation designating Nov. 24, 1927, as Thanksgiving Day.

NOVEMBER 30, 1927

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 466

The Gov. offered a reward of \$150.00 for the arrest and conviction of Harry Knight murderer of Geo. McCormick.

APRIL 2, 1928

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 513

The Gov. issued a proclamation setting aside April 6th as Arbor Day and April 22nd to the 28th inclusive, as American Forestry Week.

JULY 3, 1928

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 542

The Gov. issued a Proclamation of Respite—commuting the death sentence of Cleo Williams to life imprisonment.

AUGUST 29, 1928

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 559

The Gov. issued a Labor Day Proclamation.

NOVEMBER 14, 1928

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 582

The Gov. issued a Proclamation setting aside Thursday November the Twenty-ninth as Thanksgiving Day.

NOVEMBER 28, 1928

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 587

The Gov. issued a Proclamation declaring Proposition No. 3 duly ratified and adopted as a part of the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

JANUARY 3, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-29, p. 597

The Gov. called a Special Election for February 5th, 1929 for the election of a Rep. to the 70th Congress and Rep. to the 71st Congress of the U. S. from the 4th Congressional District.

